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For MAY 1801.

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EDINBURGH:

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For JAMES WATSON, No 57. South Bridge Street

NEW PATENT.

Mr Henry Tickle, *of Whitechapel, Brewer, for a Method of more Effectually Diſſolving and Extracting the Virtue of Hops, Malt, and other Vegetable Subſtances.*

The principle employed in this proceſs, is to conduct ſteam into the veſſels containing the ſubſtance from which the virtues are to be extracted, which veſſels are made very tight in order to confine the eſſential oil and other volatile matter which gives the peculiar flavour to hops and ſimilar ſubſtances. The apparatus in which the ſteam is formed, and the methods by which they are conveyed, are the following: Two boilers are erected, ſet in brick-work in the uſual manner and cloſed at the top, over which is placed a ſquare back, and in the centre of this is a ſteam box which receives all the ſteam from the boiler. The ſteam-box has two pipes; the one to convey ſteam into the oppoſite boiler, by a pipe which paſſes into the oppoſite ſteam-box, and goes down nearly to the bottom of the boiler; and the other carries ſteam to a reſervoir, or head, which is placed above, and half way between the two boilers. This reſervoir therefore receives ſteam equally from both boilers, and is placed at the top of an arch formed by the two oppoſite aſcending copper ſteam-pipes, which proceed from the ſteam boxes placed over each boiler. The intention of the other ſteam-pipes, which go immediately from the head of one boiler to the bottom of the other, is to allow of both boilers being heated by a ſingle fire: that is, the one by the furnace placed beneath the boiler, and the other by the ſteam of the former. Each boiler is ſet over a furnace, that either may be heated at pleaſure.

The ſteam from the reſervoir at the top of the arched pipes, is conveyed to any number or form of veſſels that may be required. One veſſel is placed, for convenience, directly below the reſervoir, in the ſpace between each boiler. This may contain hops and a little water, which can be heated by conducting a portion of the ſteam into it, and the virtue of the hops thus extracted. Another veſſel, placed at a little diſtance, may contain malt and water, and will be equally heated by conveying another ſteam-pipe into it, paſſing quite to the bottom, and diſtributed by ſmaller pipes over the whole of the bottom. Another veſſel may contain melaſſes and water, and the other materials for fermentation uſed by the diſtillers, and the requiſite heat to excite fermentation given by another ſteam-pipe from the principal reſervoir. The Patentee furniſhes every ſteam-box with valves of ſecurity to prevent rupture by the expanſion of the ſteam, and with ſtop cocks to enable him to turn the ſteam on any part that may be required.

Obſervation. The only important advantage gained (in the proceſs of brewing, at leaſt) by heating any of the materials by ſteam in cloſe veſſels, is in extracting the flavour of the hop, which reſides in an eſſential oil, readily volatilized by the heat, and is totally diſtinct from that part of the vegetable which gives the bitterneſs. In common brewing (that is, where hops are really uſed for the purpoſe), ſome of the eſſential oil is always loſt, and becomes highly ſenſible from the grateful ſmell with which the ſteam of the boilers is impregnated. The infuſion of malt certainly requires no particular apparatus for its preparation, but where the expence of a boiler for ſteam only is incurred, it is good economy to apply it to every purpoſe in which heat is wanted.

The Right Hon.ble Robert Macqueen
of Braxfield
Lord Justice Clerk

THE

SCOTS MAGAZINE,

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BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH of the late Rt Hon. ROBERT M'QUEEN, of Braxfield, LORD JUSTICE CLERK.

With a Striking Likeness, from a Painting by Raeburn.

IT is the province of periodical publications to form a record of the lives of ſuch as were eminent in ſtation or uſefulneſs. Great literary characters generally find biographers, who, to diſplay their accuteneſs in criticiſm or pay a tribute to an admired author, publiſh a large volume for the amuſement of the public.

But though not important to literature, the lives of men of abilities and eminence ſhould not be allowed to ſink into oblivion; they are intereſting to their countrymen at large, and may prove uſeful as an example to others. The imperfect ſketch we are now to preſent is of one who was highly uſeful to the community, of one who, by his own merit, roſe to fill one of the moſt important ſtations in the country.

ROBERT M'QUEEN was the eldeſt ſon of John M'Queen of Braxfield, in the county of Lanark. His mother was a daughter of John Hamilton, Eſq; of Gilkerſcluegh, in the ſame county. Mr M'Queen was born upon the 4th day of May 1722, and received the early part of his education at the grammar ſchool of Lanark, his father's houſe and property of Braxfield being within a little of that town. The grammar ſchool of Lanark was then in conſiderable repute. The maſter's name was Thomſon, a relation of the poet's, and married to his ſiſter. At this period, claſſical literature was held to be the chief requiſite in all the learned profeſſions, whether of law, divinity, or phyſic. Moral and experimental philoſophy had not arrived at that pitch of perfection in Scotland, to entitle them to claim much notice from the ſtudent of law. The Latin language, however, was taught at moſt country ſchools with much aſſiduity, ſkill, and ſucceſs. Mr M'Queen was endowed by nature with a retentive, as well as comprehenſive memory, the chief requiſites for acquiring the knowledge of a dead language; he, therefore, was early noticed by his maſter, and marked by him as worthy of the higheſt rank among his cotemporaries, being frequently at the top, or, as it is termed, *dux* of the ſchool.

His father's fortune was but ſcanty, and his family was numerous, conſiſting of ſeven children. After having finiſhed his grammar ſchool education at Lanark, Mr M'Queen was ſent Edinburgh to attend a courſe of the univerſity, with the view of being bred to the profeſſion of a writer to the ſignet. He was accordingly bound apprentice to Mr Thomas Gouldie, writer to the ſignet, an able and eminent practitioner, with whom he ſerved out his apprenticeſhip. —Hence it is underſtood that Mr M'Queen firſt began to perceive, and to appreciate, the beauty and ſyſtematic order and arrangement

of the feudal law: a branch of professional knowledge in which he was far superior to any lawyer of his time.

By superintending the management of processes before the supreme court, towards the end of his apprenticeship, Mr M'Queen's mind began to develope. In preparing the information for counsel, he had an opportunity of trying his own strength. Becoming conscious of his own powers, and of his knowledge in his profession, Mr M'Queen soon bent his mind to the bar; he resolved to enter advocate, and try his fortune as a pleader before the supreme courts of his country. With this view, he became a most assiduous student of the civil, as well as of the feudal law; in both which he acquired a knowledge and proficiency that gave him a readiness in practice, and clearness in judging, which were always conspicuous in Mr M'Queen, both while at the bar, as a pleader, and upon the bench. It may be here remarked, that the Scotch law has, in a peculiar manner, adopted the Roman law in the regulations respecting moveable property: and, where not already fixed, our judges have always recourse to the principles of the civil code*. To become an intelligent lawyer, therefore, it is indispensably necessary, to be a good civilian. With regard to heritable property, it is chiefly regulated by the feudal law. With the usages and institutions of those dark ages, the Scotch lawyer behoves also to be well acquainted, however irksome and uncouth the task may be. From these two sources, the practitioner at the Scotch bar, must derive that knowledge on which he is to build his hopes of success, and from which he is to derive fame and distinction.

After going through the usual trials, Mr M'Queen was called to the bar upon the 11th February 1744, being then in the 22d year of his age. At this period, several very eminent lawyers were at the bar; it was therefore no easy matter for a young man to acquire notice, even with superior abilities. It is true, that in many cases, situation and circumstances call forth abilities; it frequently happens however, at the Scotch bar, that gentlemen of first rate abilities, and great talents, have trod the boards of the parliament house for many years, without having an opportunity of displaying their talents, by being called to plead one cause of consequence. Of this we could mention several instances, and many such will occur to our readers, who have had the opportunity of observing the practice of that court. Fortunately however, for Mr M'Queen, an opportunity soon offered, the most desirable that could occur, for displaying his knowledge as a feudalist. Many families of first rank in the country had unluckily been concerned in the rebellion. Several years after the 1745, when the country became settled and quiet, a number of questions occurred before the Court of Session, regarding the consequences of these forfeitures. Mr M'Queen's abilities pointed him out as a fit person to be employed in these law suits; and he was retained as counsel on the part of the crown: here he found a field for the full display of his knowledge and ability as a feudal lawyer. His appearances engaged

* This is considered by gentlemen of the law, on the other side of the Tweed, as a defect, giving, say they, too great a latitude to judges, and thereby introducing a looseness in their decisions. Lord Loughborough and Lord Mansfield, we have heard, were both blamed for grounding their opinions so much on the civil law, thus making the precision of the English law.

engaged general attention, and in this way he deservedly attracted the notice of practitioners, and soon came into high estimation as a profound lawyer. His employers were much pleased with his easy unaffected manners, his luminous and convincing mode of stating his opinions, and his happy and energetic method of pleading his causes.

Mr M'Queen was unremittingly assiduous in his profession, and in every case where he was concerned, he gave the most convincing proofs of his great talents and minute attention to business. For a long time after he began to practice, the usual manner of preparing counsel, was to convene in a tavern, or at the house of the senior advocate, where they were met by the agent who conducted the cause; at these consultations, as they are called, Mr M'Queen peculiarly shone; abstract and difficult points seemed to vanish before him; and the openness and candour with which he gave his opinion were highly to his honour.

Mr M'Queen has been heard to say, that he liked pleadings before the Lord Ordinary, better than Inner House memorials; of these pleadings he had a very large share, he is known to have, repeatedly, pled from 15 to 20 causes in one day. When it is considered that he behoved to make himself master, not only of the points of law involved in each question, but of all the facts and circumstances relating to them, the versatility of his mind will appear as remarkable as the tenaciousness of his memory. This required, too, a great share of bodily strength as well as of animal spirits, of both which Mr M'Queen enjoyed a large share.

Mr M'Queen never declined doing his duty in any cause; he was remarkably diligent and active. The numerous papers which he wrote are proofs of this. The Belles Lettres, and what is generally known by the term of *polite literature*, did not so much then, as now, constitute a branch of education. Mr M'Queen's stile of writing was extremely clear, distinct, and energetic; although neither his language nor his pronunciation were much polished.

It would be endless to enumerate the important and remarkable causes in which Mr M'Queen was engaged; indeed, few occurred during his 32 years practice, in which he was not employed on the one side or the other.

It is believed Mr M'Queen never enjoyed the appointment either of a sheriff, or of one of his Majesty's Depute Advocates.

Mr M'Queen had contracted an intimacy with Mr Dundas, afterwards Lord President of the Court of Session, and his brother, the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, at a very early period of life. The Lord President, when at the bar, married the heiress of Bonnington, an estate situated within a mile of Braxfield. During the recesses of the Court, these eminent men used to meet at their country seats, and read and study law together. This intimacy, so honourable and advantageous to both, continued through life.

Lord President Dundas and the Lord Advocate, (Henry Dundas), well knew Mr M'Queen's merit and abilities, and they were both desirous of testifying their sense of them, by obtaining for him a seat upon the bench. Mr M'Queen for some time resisted their importunities. Being in the receipt of much more money as a barrister, he conceived that duty to his family required his perseverance in that situation. In the year 1776, a Judge's gown became vacant by the death of Lord Coalton; upon this occasion, the solicitations of the Lord President and his brother, the

Lord Advocate, were renewed, aided and ſeconded by the late Earl of Suffolk, Secretary of State. To theſe Mr M'Queen at length reluctantly yielded, and took his ſeat as a judge, on Dec. 13, 1776, by the title of Lord Braxfield. The late Lord Mansfield was ſo ſenſible of the valuable acquiſition which the bench received by this appointment, and of the diſintereſted conduct of Mr M'Queen upon the occaſion, that he ſpoke of it in the higheſt terms of approbation.

Though Mr M'Queen had ſacrificed ſo much by leaving the bar, no opportunity occurred of calling him to a higher and more advantageous ſituation till the year 1780, when he was appointed by his Sovereign a Lord Commiſſioner of Juſticiary. A few years after, in December 1787, he was promoted to the important office of Lord Juſtice Clerk of Scotland, in the room of Sir Thomas Miller of Glenlee, who was appointed Lord Preſident of the Court of Seſſion, upon the death of Lord Preſident Dundas. Thus did this able lawyer and acute Judge, ſolely by his own merit, attain one of the higheſt and moſt important ſtations in the country.

(To be continued.)

ACCOUNT OF THE LATE SIR GEORGE STAUNTON.

Sir George Staunton was the ſon of a gentleman of ſmall fortune, in the county of Galway, in the kingdom of Ireland, and was ſent by his parents, early in life, to ſtudy medicine at Montpelier, where he took the degree of M. D. After he had finiſhed his ſtudies, he repaired to London, and employed himſelf in tranſlating ſome medical eſſays, written by Dr Storck of Vienna; poſſeſſing wonderful facility in the attainment of different languages, he at the ſame time drew up in French, for the Journal Etranger, a compariſon between the literature of England and France. Soon after this, whilſt reſident at Stockbridge in Hampſhire, he married one of the daughters of Benjamin Collier, Eſq; Banker in Salisbury. About the year 1762, Dr Staunton embarked for the Weſt Indies, as we find from a farewel letter written to him by the late Dr Johnſon, given by Mr Boſwell in his life of that great man. This epiſtle is replete with excellent advice, and does equal credit to the writer, and the perſon to whom it is addreſſed. Dr S. reſided, for ſeveral years in the Weſt-Indies, where he acquired ſome addition to his fortune by the practice of phyſic; purchaſed an eſtate in Grenada, which he cultivated; and had the good fortune to obtain the friendſhip of the preſent Lord Macartney, governor of that iſland, to whom he acted as ſecretary, and continued in that capacity until the capture of it by the French, when they both embarked for Europe. Having ſtudied the law, while in Grenada, Dr S. filled the office of Attorney-general of the iſland. Soon after Lord Macartney's arrival in England, he was appointed governor of Madras, and took Mr S. with him (for he ſeems now to have loſt the appellation of Doctor) as his ſecretary. In this capacity, Mr S. had ſeveral opportunities of diſplaying his abilities and intrepidity, particularly as one of the commiſſioners ſent to treat of peace with Tippoo Sultaun, and in the ſeizure of Gen. Stuart who ſeemed to have been preparing to act by Lord Macartney as had been before done by the unfortunate Lord Pigot. The ſecretary was ſent with a ſmall party of ſepoys to arreſt the general, which

which he effected with great ſpirit and prudence, and without bloodſhed. On his return to England, the India Company, as a reward for his ſervices, ſettled on him a penſion of 500l. per annum; the king ſoon after created him a baronet of Ireland, and the Univerſity of Oxford conferred on him the degree of LL. D. It having been reſolved to ſend an embaſſy to China, Lord Macartney was ſelected for that purpoſe, and he took his old friend and countryman along with him, who was not only appointed Secretary of Legation, but had alſo the title of Envoy-extraordinary and Miniſter-plenipotentiary beſtowed on him, in order to be able to ſupply the place of the ambaſſador in caſe of any unfortunate accident. The events of this embaſſy, which, on the whole, proved rather unpropitious, are well known, and are given to the public in two quarto volumes, written by Sir George. When we conſider the ſhort time he took to compile them, added to the ſevere illneſs he actually laboured under, and with which he was attacked ſoon after his return, we cannot with hold our praiſe and approbation. As a further proof the eſteem in which the India Company held Sir George Staunton, they appointed his ſon, who accompanied him in the former voyage, a writer in China; and had the father's health permitted, he would, probably, again have attended Lord Macartney in ſome honourable and confidential ſtation to his government at the Cape of Good Hope. The memoirs of Sir George, if drawn up at full length, would exhibit many inſtances of a ſtrong and ardent mind, labouring occaſionally under difficulties, and ſurmounting dangers by patience, talents and intrepidity. His conduct in the ſeizure of Gen. Stuart, demonſtrates his reſolution and preſence of mind; and when treating with Tippoo, he had the addreſs to induce M. Suffrein to ſuſpend hoſtilities, even before he had received advice from his court of the treaty of peace being ſigned between Great Britain and France. He is ſucceeded in his title by his only ſon, now Sir Thomas Staunton.

ACCOUNT of JAMES BRUCE of Kinnaird, Eſq;

Concluded from page 234.

AT Cairo Mr Bruce's earthly career had nearly been concluded by a diſorder in his leg, occaſioned by a worm in the fleſh. This accident kept him five weeks in extreme agony, and his health was not re-eſtabliſhed till a twelvemonth afterwards, at the baths of Porretta in Italy. On his return to Europe, Mr Bruce was received with all the admiration due to ſo exalted a character. After paſſing ſome conſiderable time in France, particularly at Montbard, with his friend the Count de Buffon, by whom he was received with much hoſpitality, and is mentioned with great applauſe, he at laſt reviſited his native country, from which he had been upwards of twelve years abſent.

It was now expected that he would take the earlieſt opportunity of giving to the world a narrative of his travels, in which the public curioſity could not but be deeply intereſted. But ſeveral circumſtances contributed to delay the publication; and what theſe were will be beſt related in his own words:

"My friends at home gave me up for dead; and as my death muſt have happened in circumſtances difficult to have been proved, my property became as it were

a *hæreditas jacens*, without an owner, abandoned in common to thoſe whoſe original title extended no further than temporary poſſeſſion.

"A number of law-ſuits were the inevitable conſequences of this upon my return. To theſe diſagreeable avocations, which took up much time, were added others ſtill more unfortunate. The relentleſs ague, caught at Bengazi, maintained its ground, at times, for a ſpace of more than 16 years, though every remedy had been uſed, but in vain; and what was worſt of all, a lingering diſtemper had ſeriouſly threatened the life of a moſt near relation (his ſecond wife), which, after nine years conſtant alarm, where every duty bound me to attention and attendance, conducted her at laſt, in very early life, to her grave."

The termination of ſome law-ſuits, and of other buſineſs, which had occupied much of his time, having at length afforded leiſure to Mr Bruce to put his materials in order, his greatly deſired and long expected work made its appearance in 1790, in five large quarto volumes, embelliſhed with plates and charts. It is unneceſſary, and might be tedious, to enter at preſent into any critic or analyſis of this celebrated work. It is univerſally allowed to be replete with much curious and uſeful information; and to abound in narratives which at once excite our admiration and intereſt our feelings. The very ſingular and extraordinary picture which it gives of Abyſſinian manners, ſtartled the belief of ſome; but theſe manners, though ſtrange in the ſight of an European, are little more than might be expected in ſuch a barbarous country; and had an enlightened philoſopher viſited Scotland in the times of our earlieſt monarchs, he might perhaps have witneſſed and related ſcenes, different indeed from what Mr Bruce ſaw in Abyſſinia, but which to us would have ſeemed equally ſtrange.

A more ſerious objection to the truth of Mr Bruce's narrative was ſtarted by an anonymous, but able, critic, in an Edinburgh newſpaper, ſoon after the publication, from the account of two aſtronomical phenomena, which *could not poſſibly have happened*, as Mr Bruce aſſerts. To theſe objections, which appear unſurmountable, Mr Bruce made no reply, though in converſation he ſaid he would do it in the ſecond edition of his book.

The language of the work is in general harſh and unpoliſhed, though ſometimes animated. Too great a diſplay of vanity runs through the whole, and the apparent facility with which the traveller gained the moſt familiar acceſs to the courts, and even to the harams of the ſovereigns of the countries through which he paſſed, is apt to create in readers ſome doubts of the accuracy of the narration. Yet there appears upon the whole ſuch an air of manly veracity, and circumſtances are mentioned with a minuteneſs ſo unlike deceit, that theſe doubts are overcome by the general impreſſion of truth, which the whole detail irreſiſtibly faſtens upon the mind.

The firſt impreſſion of the book being almoſt diſpoſed of, Mr Bruce had ſtipulated with an eminent bookſeller in London for a ſecond edition to be publiſhed, we think in 8vo; and he was buſy in preparing that edition for the preſs when death removed him from this tranſitory ſtage. On the 26th of April 1794 he entertained ſome company at Kinnaird-houſe with his uſual hoſpitality and elegance. About eight o'clock in the evening, when his gueſts were ready to depart, he was handing one of the ladies down

ſtairs,

ſtairs, when, having reached the ſeventh or eighth ſtep from the bottom, his foot ſlipped, and he fell down headlong. He was taken up ſpeechleſs; his face, particularly the forehead and temples, being ſeverely cut and bruiſed, and the bones of his hands broken. He continued in a ſtate of apparent inſenſibility for eight or nine hours, and expired on Sunday the 27th, in the 64th year of his age.

Mr Bruce's ſecond wife, whom he married on the 20th May 1776, was Mary, eldeſt daughter of Thomas Dundas, Eſq; of Carron-hall, by Lady Janet Maitland, daughter of Charles ſixth Earl of Lauderdale. By that lady, who, after a ſevere and lingering indiſpoſition, died in 1784, he had three children, of whom one ſon and one daughter ſurvive him.

Mr Bruce's perſon was large, his height exceeding ſix feet, his bulk being in proportion to his height; and at the period when he entered on his dangerous expedition, he was equally remarkable for ſtrength and for agility. To thoſe who never beheld him, the engraving we have given will convey ſome idea of his features. He excelled in all manly accompliſhments, being trained to exerciſe and fatigue of every kind. He was a hardy, practiſed, and indefatigable ſwimmer; and his long reſidence among the Arabs had given him a more than ordinary facility in managing the horſe. In the uſe of fire-arms he was ſo unerring, that in innumerable inſtances he never failed to hit the mark; and his dexterity in handling the ſpear and lance on horſeback was alſo uncommonly great. He was maſter of moſt languages; and was ſo well ſkilled in oriental literature, that he reviſed the New Teſtament in the Ethiopic, Samaritan, Hebrew, and Syriac, making many uſeful notes and remarks on difficult paſſages. He had applied from early youth to mathematics, drawing, and aſtronomy, and had acquired ſome knowledge of phyſic and ſurgery. His memory was aſtoniſhingly retentive, and his mind vigorous. He was dexterous in negociation, a maſter of public buſineſs, and animated with the warmeſt zeal for the glory of his king and country. Such, at leaſt, is *his own* repreſentation of his character; and though an impartial judge would probably make conſiderable abatement for the natural bias of a man drawing his own portrait, yet it cannot be denied, that in perſonal accompliſhments Mr Bruce equalled, if not excelled, moſt of his contemporaries.

Thus accompliſhed, he could not but be eminently fitted for an attempt ſo full of difficulty and danger as what he called the diſcovery of the ſources of the Nile: no one, who peruſes his account of the expedition, can fail to pay an unfeigned tribute of admiration to his intrepidity, manlineſs, and uncommon dexterity, in extricating himſelf out of ſituations the moſt dangerous and alarming, in the courſe of his long and hazardous journey; not to mention his conduct during his reſidence in Abyſſinia, his behaviour at Maſuah, Teawa, and Sennaar, evinces the uncommon vigour of his mind: but it was chiefly during his paſſage through the Nubian deſert that his fortitude, courage, and prudence, appeared to the greateſt advantage. Of his learning and ſagacity, his delineation of the courſe of Solomon's fleet from Tarſhiſh to Ophir, his account of the cauſe of the inundations of the Nile, and his comprehenſive view of the Abyſſinian hiſtory, afford ample proofs. It muſt indeed be confeſſed, that in his account of the

the inundations of the Nile, as well as in his delineation of the courſe of Solomon's fleet, he has not the merit of originality; but on both theſe occaſions he has ſtated the hypotheſis which he maintains with greater clearneſs, and ſupported it with more plauſible arguments, than any other author whoſe writings have fallen into our hands; and it was ſurely to his honour, that as ſoon as he learned that his hypotheſis reſpecting Ophir and Tarſhiſh had been controverted by Dr Doig of Stirling, he earneſtly courted the acquaintance of that eminent ſcholar.

After his return to his own country, he reſided moſtly at Kinnaird; and till he became corpulent, ſpent much of his time in the various ſports of the field, in which he engaged with great ardour. Though ſtudious in youth, and at all times a ſtranger to intemperance and diſſipation, he read but little in his later years; and ſeemed to find his chief pleaſure in converſation, eſpecially the converſation of well informed ladies. In his friendſhips he ſometimes appeared to be capricious, attaching himſelf to men in whoſe heads and hearts no other perſon could perceive a charm for a mind like his. Though in his own dealings he was always juſt and honourable, he was too ready to apprehend unfairneſs in others, and to expreſs ſuch apprehenſions with undue warmth. To ſtrangers he was often arrogant, and ſometimes inſolent; but in his own family he was an affectionate huſband, a kind father, an agreeable entertainer, and to his ſervants a maſter perhaps too indulgent. In converſation, as well as in his writings, he embraced every opportunity of expreſſing a deep and lively ſenſe of the care of a ſuperintending Providence, without which he was convinced that there could be no ſafety in human ſtrength or human foreſight. His belief of the Chriſtian religion reſted on the ſureſt grounds; and ſuch was his veneration for the ſacred writings, that for ſome years before his death they ſeemed to occupy all the time which he gave to ſtudy. He read no ſermons, however elegant; and diſſuaded others from ſuch reading. "Read the Bible (ſaid he), and you will ſoon perceive the emptineſs of the moſt applauded ſermons."

ORIGINAL LETTER OF DR SAMUEL JOHNSON.

Not Publiſhed in his Works, nor in any Life of him.

March 17, 1752, *O. S.*

DEAR SIR,

NOTWITHSTANDING the warnings of philoſophers, and the daily examples of loſſes and misfortunes, which life forces upon us, ſuch is the abſorption of our thoughts in the buſineſs of the preſent day—ſuch the reſignation of our reaſon to empty hopes of future felicity, or ſuch our unwillingneſs to foreſee what we dread, that every calamity comes ſuddenly upon us, and not only preſſes as a burden, but cruſhes as a blow.

There are evils which happen out of the common courſe of nature, againſt which it is no reproach not to be provided. A flaſh of lightning intercepts the traveller in his way. The concuſſion of an earthquake heaps the ruins of cities upon their inhabitants. But other miſeries time brings, though ſilently, yet viſibly forward, by its own lapſe, which yet approaches *unſeen*, becauſe we turn our eyes away, and they ſeize us unreſiſted, becauſe we would not arm ourſelves againſt them, by ſetting them before us.

That

That it is in vain to ſhrink from what cannot be avoided, and to hide that from ourſelves which muſt ſometimes be found, is a truth which we well know, but which all neglect, and perhaps none more than the ſpeculative reaſoner, whoſe thoughts are always from home, whoſe eye wanders over life, whoſe fancy dances after meteors of happineſs kindled by itſelf, and who examines every thing rather than his own ſtate.

Nothing is more evident, than that the decays of age muſt terminate in death. Yet there is no man (ſays Tully) who does not believe that he may yet live another year, and there is none who does not, upon the ſame principle, hope another year for his parent or his friend; but the fallacy will be in time detected; the laſt year, the laſt day, will come: it has come, and is paſt.—'The life which made my own life pleaſant is at an end, and the gates of death are ſhut upon my proſpects.'

The loſs of a friend, on whom the heart was fixed, and to whom every wiſh and endeavour tended, is a ſtate of deſolation in which the mind looks abroad impatient of itſelf, and finds nothing but emptineſs and horror. The blameleſs life, the artleſs tenderneſs, the native ſimplicity, the modeſt reſignation—the patient ſickneſs and the quiet death, are remembered only to add value to the loſs—to aggravate regret for what cannot be amended—to deepen ſorrow for what cannot be recalled.

Theſe are the calamities by which Providence gradually diſengages us from the love of life. Other evils fortitude may repel, or hope may mitigate; but irreparable privation leaves nothing to exerciſe reſolution, or flatter expectation. The dead cannot return, and nothing is left us here but languiſhment and grief.

Yet ſuch is the courſe of nature, that whoever lives long muſt outlive thoſe whom he loves and honours. Such is the condition of our preſent exiſtence, that life muſt one time loſe its aſſociations, and every inhabitant of the earth muſt walk downward to the grave alone and unregarded, without any partner of his joy and grief, without any intereſted witneſs of his misfortunes or ſucceſs. Misfortunes indeed he may yet feel, for where is the bottom of the miſery of man! but what is ſucceſs to him, who has none to enjoy it? Happineſs is not found in ſelf-contemplation; it is perceived only when it is reflected from another.

We know little of the ſtate of departed ſouls, becauſe ſuch knowledge is not neceſſary to a good life. Reaſon deſerts us at the brink of the grave, and gives no farther intelligence. Revelation is not wholly ſilent. 'There is joy among the angels in heaven over a ſinner that repenteth.' And ſurely the joy is not incommunicable to ſouls diſentangled from the body, and made like angels.

Let hope, therefore, dictate what revelation does not confute—that the union of ſouls may ſtill remain; and that we, who are ſtruggling with ſin, ſorrow, and infirmities, may have one part in the attention and kindneſs of thoſe who have finiſhed their courſe, and are now receiving the reward.

Theſe are the great occaſions which force the mind to take refuge in religion. When we have no help in ourſelves, what can remain but that we look up to a higher power? And to what hope may we not raiſe our eyes and hearts, when we conſider that the *greateſt power is the beſt?*

Surely there is no man who, thus afflicted, does not ſeek ſuccour in the Goſpel, which has brought life

life and immortality to light! The precepts of Epicurus, which teach us to endure what the laws of the univerſe make neceſſary, may ſilence, but not content us. The dictates of Zeno, who commands us to look with indifference on abſtract things, may diſpoſe us to conceal our ſorrow, but cannot aſſuage it. Real alleviation of the loſs of friends, and rational tranquillity in the proſpect of our own diſſolution, can be received only from the promiſe of him in whoſe hands are life and death, and from the aſſurances of another and better ſtate, in which all tears will be wiped from our eyes, and the whole ſoul ſhall be filled with joy. Philoſophy may infuſe ſtubbornneſs, but religion only can give patience.

SAM. JOHNSON.

ORIGIN OF SHENSTONE'S BALLAD, JEMMY DAWSON.

THIS pathetic and affecting ballad has drawn tears from every eye capable of the feelings of humanity for near half a century, and will continue to produce the ſame effect wherever and as long as the Engliſh language is underſtood. It is founded in truth, and was taken from a narrative firſt publiſhed in a periodical work, entitled THE PARROT, Saturday, 2d Auguſt 1746, three days after the tranſaction, in the following words:

"Juſt as I had finiſhed the above, I received the following account, which, as the truth of it may be depended upon, and is a remarkable, though melancholy proof, that conſtancy and tenderneſs have not altogether forſook the boſom of the Fair, I thought it would be an agreeable entertainment for your country acquaintance, and therefore opened my letter again on purpoſe to inſert it.

"A young lady, of a good family and handſome fortune, had for ſome time extremely loved, and been equally beloved by, Mr James Dawſon, one of thoſe unhappy gentlemen who ſuffered on Wedneſday laſt at Kennington Common for high treaſon; and had he been either acquitted, or after condemnation found the royal mercy, the day of his enlargement was to have been that of their marriage.

"I will not protong the narrative by any repetition of what ſhe ſuffered on ſentence being paſſed on him; none, excepting thoſe utterly incapable of feeling any ſoft or generous emotions, but may eaſily conceive her agonies; beſide, the ſad cataſtrophe will be ſufficient to convince you of their ſincerity.

"Not all the perſuaſions of her kindred could prevent her from going to the place of execution; ſhe was determined to ſee the laſt of a perſon ſo dear to her, and accordingly followed the ſledges in a hackney coach, accompanied by a gentleman nearly related to her, and one female friend. She got near enough to ſee the fire kindled which was to conſume that heart ſhe knew was ſo much devoted to her, and all the other dreadful preparations for his fate, without being guilty of thoſe extravagancies her friend had apprehended; but when all was over, and that ſhe found he was no more, ſhe drew her head back into the coach, and crying out, *My dear, I follow thee, I follow thee*—LORD JESUS *receive both our ſouls together*, fell on the neck of her companion, and expired the very moment ſhe was ſpeaking.

"That exceſſive grief which the force of her reſolution had kept ſmothered within her breaſt, it is thought put a ſtop to the vital motion, and ſuffocated, at once, all the animal ſpirits; but I leave the phyſicians to account for that; I ſhall only ſay, the ſtory very much affected *me*, as I doubt not it will you, and all who hear it."

To the Publisher of the Scots Magazine.

ON THE COMPUTATION OF TIME.

And particularly of the Chriſtian Æra.

"Labitur et labetur in omne volubilis ævum."
Hor. Epiſt. lib. 1. Ep. 2.

SIR,

I HAVE preſumed to trouble you with a few obſervations on this intereſting and difficult queſtion, for two reaſons: In the firſt place, becauſe I am certain you will join with me in thinking, that the more any ſubject, however abſtruſe, is inveſtigated, the more certain in time, is it, from the exertions of men of learning and abilities, being called forth by the challenge, that the ſubject will be properly and fully conſidered; of courſe, probably in time, put beyond all doubt. *2dly*, Sir, I am induced to take a ſhare in this diſcuſſion, becauſe I feel myſelf not a little intereſted in the deciſion of the queſtion; for according to thoſe who ſupport the oppoſite ſide of the argument, my age and that of many others may be made to be very different from what it is generally underſtood to be, much to my prejudice and theirs. I am aware, however, Sir, that in offering to the public what occurs to me on the ſubject, I ſhall incur the odium of ſome, but I am proud to think that at the ſame time, I ſhall obtain praiſe from others, and thoſe that part of the community I am always moſt anxious to pleaſe. For while I ſhall incur the cenſure of the moroſe, peeviſh, ſnarling critic; I ſhall at the ſame time get the thanks, and win the affections, of the fair ſex, of all whom I am a great lover and admirer.

I am Sir,
Your moſt obedient,
Humble ſervant,
NEMO NULLUS.

TIME, though it is always current, is yet capable of being ſubdivided into a great many particular equal parts like matter. For the ſake of accuracy in computation, it has been divided into particular diſtinct periods. Theſe have been ſubdivided into centuries, years, months, weeks, days, hours, minutes and ſeconds. And in the ſame way, as we know, centuries were it neceſſary, might be increaſed by uſing appropriate terms to the greateſt poſſible ſpace of time; ſo were it needful in this place might minutes be reduced to ſeconds, and theſe again to any other leſs particular parts of time *in infinitum*.

To do this, however, is not often neceſſary; but it muſt always (being obviouſly poſſible,) be taken for granted in ſuch diſcuſſions as this; in the common tranſactions of life, we have adopted in general, the periods of time deſcribed by ſeconds, minutes, hours, days, weeks, months, years and centuries; we have alſo commenced our days in computing time in this way for many ages, by beginning at 12 o'clock at midnight, and counting on thus by ſeconds, minutes and hours, till 24 hours completely are expired: and we hold that full portion of time neceſſary to have elapſed, before we are entitled to reckon a day completed. In the ſame way, we make our weeks contain ſo many of theſe days, all of which muſt elapſe before a week is completed. The ſame obſervation applies with equal force to our years, compounded of days, weeks, and months, ſubdivided in a certain manner, ſo as to keep pace exactly with the revolution of the planets: but it muſt be always carefully obſerved, in conſidering the following obſervations,

that neither theſe, nor our years, can ever be deemed completed, till the particular parts of time contained in each of them are elapſed. Thus then from time being always on the wing, from the period at which we begin to compute, it is clear, that by thus running rapidly before us, in fixing our computation of its courſe, we are obliged in following, to anticipate in ſome meaſure its career.

What occaſions then any difficulty in treating of this curious queſtion, for ſome time *ſub judice* of the public, as to when a century can be ſaid to be commenced, is this, that, thoſe who amuſe themſelves in diſcuſſing it, (for few think much on this or other ſuch ſubjects) confound always the *currency*, with the *completion* of time; which are in reality, two things diametrically oppoſite to one another. Time therefore, being neceſſarily always current, from the time we begin to count it, we are naturally led, in order to be accurate in our computation of it, to eſtabliſh certain technical terms, that we may diſtinguiſh preciſely its *currency* from its completion. Hence we ſay, in beginning to count it, that the minute, hour, day, week or year, whoſe currency we mean to count is at its commencement, *the firſt* minute, hour, day &c. in oppoſition to one day, hour or minute being completed; and in the ſame way, if we want to expreſs what age a perſon is, we ſay, he is *in* the firſt, ſecond, third or fourth year of his age, in oppoſition to his being one, two, three, or four years old; becauſe his being merely in the firſt year of his age, implies neceſſarily, that he is not her one, two, three, nor four years complete; or in other words that three hundred and ſixty-five days ſome ſeconds, have not elapſed from his birth; but, on the contrary, that the firſt ſecond, third, or fourth year of his life, is only current.

Thus then it ſeems clear, that time is neceſſarily always current; and in computing it, that we are obliged to anticipate it by uſing expreſſions, which would, at firſt ſight, ſeem to imply the completion of time; but which are really merely uſed by us by anticipation, to diſtinguiſh its currency, which is wondrouſly rapid, from its completion at certain ſtated periods, fixed for computation; for there can be ſtrictly ſpeaking, no ſuch thing as its perfect completion, ſince time, ever progreſſive, never for an inſtant ſtands ſtill.

Hence is it, that in computing it, every ſecond muſt be anticipated to the effect of ſhewing the currency of time. For inſtance, in counting the progreſs of a child's age, we are obliged to ſay, for the reaſon aſſigned, that it is in the firſt year of its age, becauſe from the very moment it breathed, a certain portion of time muſt have elapſed, from that event taking place. But, though ſo ſoon as born, it is in this way, obviouſly *in* the firſt year of its age, it by no means follows that it is one year old, on the contrary, its being in the firſt year of its age, excludes the poſſibility of its being one complete year old, or that 365 complete days have elapſed from its birth, for if they had, on the very laſt ſecond, of the laſt hour of the 365th day of the firſt year, it muſt have been one complete year old; of courſe it muſt from that inſtant have entered into the ſecond year of its age, but then for the reaſon juſt given, it could not be two years old, till other 365 days complete elapſed; and ſo on muſt the child's age have been computed down to the period of its death.

This mode of calculating a child's age, will hold good in all analogous caſes, with reſpect to the computation of time, *in infinitum*; ſo that it would be but waſting time, to enumerate all the variety of caſes, to which this mode of computation applies.

But let us now apply this method of computing time to the computation of the Chriſtian Æra.

Suppoſe

Suppose then, our Saviour Jesus Christ born exactly at the beginning of the first day of the year, which commenced according to the common computation precisely 1800 * years ago; he must necessarily have been, according to the principle now laid down, at the very moment of his birth, *in* the first year of his age; consequently he was not one complete year old, till exactly 365 days elapsed from the time of his birth. For, in computing time, we must always compute *de momento in momentum*, to calculate it fairly and accurately. In the same way too, the moment the first year was quite finished, he entered *into* his second year, which became then only current, but not complete.

In order therefore to solve this well known dispute, about the commencement of a century, it will be requisite, on the above principles, first to proceed from one to ten, and then by counting for the sake of brevity by decimals, (which is the same thing in the end, as proceeding by units,) go on to a hundred; from that, to one thousand, and then, on by centuries, down to the commencement of the nineteenth century.†

First then, the moment our Lord was born, we were in the first year of the Christian Æra; the moment 365 days complete elapsed from his birth, we were in the second year of that æra, and so on down to the beginning of the tenth year. So soon as that year elapsed, we were only in the tenth year of the æra, and so soon as the 365th day of the tenth year was completed, we began, or were in the eleventh year of the Christian Æra, and so on progressively down to 100.

When the year one hundred began, we were only *in* the 100th year of the æra, and whenever that year was completed, that is, at one o'clock of the morning *of the year one hundred and one*, the first century of that æra was completed; and so on progressively to the year 1000. At the beginning of that year, we were only in the 1000th year of the Christian Æra, but whenever it was completed, and the year 1001 began, we completed 1000 years of the æra, and the one thousand and first year became current, and so on down to the end of that century: when so soon as 12 o'clock at night of 31st December 1100 years, or what is just the same thing at one o'clock on the morning of January 1101, the 11th century being just completed, the 12th from that moment became current, in the same way, at one o'clock in the morning of January 1201, when for the same reasons the 12th century expired, the 13th century became current, and so it goes on (by computing time always in that way,) down to 1799, and 1800; when at the last second of 12 o'clock of night, of December of the year 1800, and consequently at one o'clock of the morning in January 1801, the 18th century was completed, and the 19th current.

Thus, then, the author has endeavoured, perhaps on erroneous data, to solve this much disputed question, and he is sorry to have differed from so many learned and ingenious men on the subject; all he can say is, his sole object was to have the point well argued and fixed. He is however at

* This dissertation was written in January 1801.

† If this be a just method of computing time, then the favourite maxim of some civilians; viz. that "*dies inceptus in favorabilibus pro completo habetur*," is not well founded, for in the proper way of computing time, it is impossible to admit of any such thing, since the beginning of a day being a mere insignificant part of the current day, can never be held, even in the most favourable case, as a complete day, as this would be in fact, holding that seconds or minutes are sufficient *per se* to complete a day composed according to the divisions of time, of not less than 24 hours, which is impossible.

the ſame time happy in being ſupported by the late ingenious and accurate Ferguſon,* who proceeds thus.—"For the 19th century, *which will begin with A. D.* 1801, *and end with A. D.* 1900, a fourth part of 19th &c." Having ſo reſpectable an authority in his favour, he wiſhes to know the opinion of other writers on the ſubject.

Niloc Nirauleam.

Jan. 1801.

* See his Tracts, pages 26th, and 27th.

ON DECORTICATION, AS A METHOD FOR FREEING ORCHARDS FROM INSECTS.

IN general, to ſtrip off the bark of trees, is to kill them; and yet it appears, by ſome experiments made by Dr Mitchell, of New-York, there is a time of the year when apple-trees (*pyrus malus*) may be peeled from their roots to their boughs, on all ſides, without ſuſtaining any damage from the operation. An experiment was made in 1739 upon an apple-tree, the whole body of which was decorticated, and whoſe branches nevertheleſs retained all their leaves and fruit. In two months after an entire new coat of bark was formed, which inveſted the tree on every ſide. The tree was as healthy and vigorous as ever. The ſeaſon for doing this is when the days are at the longeſt, that is, towards the end of June.

A tree peeled in the ſummer of 1798 outlived the ſucceeding winter, which was a very ſevere one, without being in any reſpect injured. Another, which was denuded in June 1799, produced its bark completely before September, and was as full of fruit as if nothing had been done to it.—"There is no doubt," ſays Dr Mitchell, "that an orchard might be treated in this manner with perfect ſafety, if the operation was well timed. The farmers ſay that it will make old trees young again; but I own, though I have ſeveral times been witneſs of the harmleſſneſs of the practice, it looks to me ſtill like a very violent and hazardous remedy. The experiment, however, demonſtrates a moſt remarkable power in the vegetable œconomy. Whether other trees may be thus decorticated I have not yet learned.

We may juſt obſerve, that the idea entertained by the American farmers is probably in ſome caſes very well founded; for as trees (apple trees at leaſt) have the power of re-producing their bark, it muſt ſometimes happen that millions of inſects and eggs of inſects will thus be inſtantaneouſly removed, which otherwiſe would continue to burrow in and feed upon the tree. This circumſtance will account for the trees appearing as healthy after as before the proceſs, even if we ſuppoſe it in ſome meaſure injurious; for as the health is to be judged of comparatively, it is plain that a tree allowed to retain its bark, may, in ſuch circumſtances as we have ſtated, be leſs healthy than one that has been ſtripped.

The fact, at any rate, deſerves the ſerious attention of all who have an orchard. Some time ago, an inſect moſt injurious to apple-trees had made its appearance in this Kingdom. Would it not be worth while to aſcertain how far trees might be freed from them by decortication with the view of applying the remedy generally? We need hardly add, that in every caſe of the kind the bark ſhould be carried out of the orchard and burnt, to prevent the inſects from travelling back to the trees; and and a bandage impregnated with ſome fœtid ſubſtance ſhould be tied round the lower part of each tree to prevent the inſects that may have fallen during the proceſs from again aſcending.

RETROSPECT OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

Continued from Page 171.

IN our article under this head in the Magazines for February and March, we took a brief review of the leading public, or national events of the laſt century; we ſhall now reſume the ſubject, beginning with manners.

With reſpect to *manners*, it is a ſubject of more difficult diſcuſſion than many will be diſpoſed to allow. It leads, and leads naturally, to the queſtion, 'are we better or worſe than our anceſtors?' and few queſtions have been more often aſked, or more ſeldom anſwered in a ſatisfactory manner. If mere progreſs in life were improvement, if merely to paſs through the path of experience was to learn wiſdom, it would follow that each ſucceeding age ſhould be wiſer and better than that which preceded it. But common obſervation aſſures us, that this is very far from being the caſe, and the reaſon is, that individuals are always found, who neglect experience and the cultivation of wiſdom ſo much, that advanced age gives often greater proofs of vice and folly than inexperienced youth. It is true, that at the cloſe of each revolving century we can point out immenſe improvements, and greater advances toward wiſdom and perfection, and greater correctneſs of moral ſentiments, than the preceding century could ſhow. But ſtill this appears to be little more than the accumulation of a public ſtock from which individuals are unwilling to draw, and all the difference with reſpect to morals is that in our *enlightened* age, men do not err from ignorance of vice, but from contempt of virtue; not from being ignorant of the conſequences of error; but from a vague calculation that ſuch conſequences may be eſcaped.

Yet this remark will not apply with more force to the eighteenth, than to the ſeventeenth or ſixteenth century, in which, judging from the writings of thoſe periods, men were furniſhed with as proper inſtructions in their duties, and juſt ideas of their real intereſts, as the moſt diſtinguiſhed authors of the preſent day have exhibited. It will therefore, we ſuſpect, appear, that inſtead of thinking ourſelves better or worſe than our anceſtors, we ſhould enquire whether we have made more or leſs uſe of our means and opportunities. And this appears to be a queſtion of very difficult ſolution, becauſe we know a great deal of our own times, but very little of thoſe who have long preceded them. If, indeed, our anceſtors had recorded the little minutiæ of life, the decorums, and the indecorums, the follies whether greater or leſſer of the faſhionable and the vulgar world, as is now regularly done in our newſpapers, a reference to ſuch publications would throw great light on the manners of the period in queſtion. Certain it is that however trifling and childiſh our newſpapers are become in their contents, they will exhibit the features of the preſent to future generations in a more diſtinct light than a well-wiſher of his own times would deſire.

Deſtitute of actual or a continued ſeries of proofs, therefore, we muſt glean ſomewhat from one publication and ſomewhat from another, and luckily for us, the eſtabliſhment of the celebrated periodical papers, (the Tatler, Spectator and Guardian) in the beginning of the laſt century, afford very conſiderable helps in inveſtigating the morals and manners of the times. With reſpect to *morals*, as far as we can gather from ſuch information, we do not perceive any very great difference between them, than what prevail in our own times. The groſſer vices appear to have been com-

committed with as little reserve, or respect for public decency as now; seduction, adultery, and gaming, were then, as now, the splended vices of rank and opulence; and the clergy of the day (and this is a material circumstance) represented the sins of the nation in colours as alarming, as any preacher of our time can express. The nation then had not quite recovered from the profligacy of Charles II's reign, for a most profligate reign it undoubtedly was. Yet a great revolution marked the very commencement of that century; namely, that reform of the stage, of which we gave a short account in our last Retrospect. This was an important point. It must have been often seen since, and seen with pleasure, that our audiences reject with contempt every approach to indelicacy on the stage, while the fact was, that before the reform alluded to, a woman of character dared not to frequent the theatre unmasked, and indeed it is astonishing that any woman of such a description could visit it at all.

This, we repeat, was a great point gained. But how was it gained? The same audiences which sat contented under the grossest insults to decency, now rose to drive them from the stage. How was this effected, or is it not incredible, because inconsistent? The fact was, that the public had not recovered from the general turn to profligacy of language introduced, or at least greatly encouraged, in Charles II's time. Their ears were familiarized with impiety and indecency: yet their senses were not perverted; they took the alarm when it was given; they were astonished that men who would not be thought profligate had yet been imperceptibly betrayed into an alliance with public licentiousness, and they rescued their characters and the age they lived in from farther danger, and shameful imputation.

In this one respect, therefore, the last century began with happy auspices. But the question recurs, did these promising symptoms proceed, and was our detestation of public licentiousness as warm at the conclusion as at the beginning of the century? On this question, there may be various opinions. It appears to us that without deciding too positively either one way or other, that is, without going to the extremes of a direct and blunt affirmative, or negative, we may take a middle course, and while we allow that there are a very considerable party, who pursue the more gross vices of seduction, adultery, gaming, &c. with a most perfect contempt for the laws of the land, the happiness of society, and the dignity of character; yet, on the other hand, we have a greater party, who are not remiss in exposing such conduct to the abhorrence of the public. Nothing of the kind happens without exciting public censure. No person, be his rank or talents ever so eminent, can deliberately offer a defence of his vices, or claim more protection from the consequences of them than mere riches afford, which is but trifling. Nor is the encouragement of late years given to works professedly written to amend the morals of the nation, a circumstance to be overlooked, in this estimate. Upon the whole therefore, we should be inclined to think, that in point of general morals, the last century exhibits no very remarkable symptoms of degeneracy.

Yet while we concede thus far—and wish to give the picture a few touches of pleasing *bright*, we do it with a trembling hand; and so many circumstances are to be taken into the account, that we should neither be surprized nor offended, if another writer should, from the same *data*, deduce opposite conclusions. In particular, we recollect that there is a *falling off* to be observed, too important not to demand our most serious attention, and it is this:

The close of the eighteenth century was distinguished by the rise of a set of men, whose object was to pervert

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the religious principles of the lower claſs of people into atheiſm, under the ſhallow pretext of enlightening their minds. Innumerable ſmall tracts of the moſt pernicious tendency were diſſeminated among them, either *gratis* or at a very low price, and the evil had arrived at a conſiderable height when government thought proper to interpoſe. Nothing of this kind, we believe, was ever before attempted. It is true, that the early part of the century was diſtinguiſhed by the writings of ſome eminent infidels, but they were not circulated nor intended to becirculated among the ignorant. They were addreſſed to the learned, and by the learned they were refuted, and conſigned to oblivion. The ſame notions, haſhed up in popular forms, compoſed the ſmall tracts to which we allude; and there cannot be a doubt that their influence was conſiderable. Yet here, too, men of the firſt talents ſtept forward to expoſe the futility of reviving long anſwered ſophiſms; and the evil, we truſt, has ſubſided, in a great meaſure.

But it is time now to revert to manners, as ſo called, in contradiction to *morals*, although perhaps the connexion is too intimate to allow of ſeparation. The principal branch of manners to which all writers on the ſubject direct their attention, is *luxury*, and the queſtion will then be, how far that has or has not made a progreſs in the courſe of the eighteenth century? Here we can ſpeak a little more decidedly than on the former topic, becauſe we can collect ſufficient proofs from living evidences, and upon ſuch authority, we have no heſitation in affirming that luxury has made a very great progreſs within, particularly, the laſt forty years. To affect to deny this, is to ſuſpend the operation of our ſenſes, and neither to hear nor ſee what is paſſing round us. It has become a queſtion, indeed, whether luxury is not beneficial to a ſtate, but with that queſtion we ſhall not otherwiſe interfere than by aſking, whether debt and diſtreſs are beneficial to an individual?

The change in the mode of living, which has taken place within the time above ſpecified, is aſtoniſhing, and it affects almoſt equally all ranks, although as an example it is certainly copied from the upper. There evidently was a time, when an actual diſtinction prevailed between noblemen or gentlemen, and citizens or tradeſmen. It was viſible in all their actions. Unfortunately it became a topic of ridicule, even on the public ſtage, where a citizen was frequently introduced in no better light than a a rich and parſimonious fool, whoſe money might be taken from him by fraud, and whoſe wife and daughters were little better than common property to any 'gay and gallant Lothario.' As education advanced among the trading part of the world, the citizens rouſed themſelves; they became more ſenſible of the conſequence which riches give, when joined with the *ſpirit* of genteel life, and they began to approximate more to the manners of the court end of the town; they mixed in the ſame amuſements, and it was not difficult to copy, however awkwardly at firſt, the manners of perſons whom they frequently ſaw without diſguiſe. Another circumſtance contributed to this mixture of ranks: commerce not only was greatly enlarged, but begun to go into new channels: manufactories and ſchemes, new to the country, were eſtabliſhed upon the moſt extenſive ſcale, and were in moſt caſes ſucceſsful. The ſhopkeeper became the warehouſeman, and the warehouſeman the merchant: then another and a new ſpecies of men aroſe, under the name of agents, factors, brockers, and jobbers, who accumulated vaſt fortunes merely by doing the buſineſs, which formerly merchants, manufacturers growers did for themſelves, and they were enabled to accumulate thoſe fortunes

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with no risk, and with no capital to begin with, except industry and integrity. It would be needless to enlarge upon this class, as the public have lately heard enough of some part, at least, of them, in the discussions on the policy of our corn laws. Still we see, and a most surprising phenomenon it is, that in the important articles of corn, hops, and perhaps others, immense fortunes may be acquired by men who are neither the growers, nor the consumers of these articles, and have not in their own possession an acre of ground in the kingdom.

With these may be connected the whole race of speculators, who persist amid many failures, to open new channels of wealth, and whatever evil consequences may arise to individuals, it must be allowed that the nation at large, particularly in its relationship to other nations, has profited by their enterprising spirit. It is, however, from these new and rapid channels of wealth, that luxury has flowed so fast upon the public. Many of these men vie in expences with persons of the highest rank, and it cannot be supposed that their inferiors in success can behold such splendour and opulence without wishing to partake of it, nor the respect that is paid them, without wishing to exhibit appearances that may in some degree claim the same.

To these may be added another class of middle men, between the trading and the titled part of the community, those whom Dr Johnson has so aptly characterised as 'paymasters and agents, contracters and commissaries, whose equipages shine like meteors, and whose palaces rise like exhalations.' 'These are the men,' he adds, 'who, without virtue, labour or hazard, are growing rich as their country is impoverished; they rejoice when obstinacy or ambition adds another year to slaughter and devastation; and laugh from their desks at bravery and science, while they are adding figure to figure, and cypher to cypher, hoping for a new contract from a new armament, and computing the profits of a siege or tempest.'

This description, which was drawn up originally with the laudable view of preventing the nation from going to war, about so insignificant an object as Faulkland's islands, has been, we are afraid, too often quoted since with justice, although undoubtedly exceptions may be made, and regulations have of late been adopted to lessen the injury, the public may receive in its contracts.

To these we must still add another class of opulent men without labour, who are the creation of the funding system; and that is of those men who live by what they may term the manufactory of money, and who, by loans to government, can often in a few hours realize a princely fortune, or at least, raise a vast sum, which had not before, if we may so speak, an existence. If to these we add the numerous body connected with the Stock-exchange, we shall be able to contemplate the immense consequence of national faith and credit in the raising of fortunes, independent of the visible and tangible property of goods and manufactures.

Money, it is frequently observed, is spent more or less easily, as it is acquired. Those who suddenly and easily arrive at wealth are less aware of its value, than those who toil for a competence. Hence a great display of luxury, wherever we turn our eyes, and that luxury spreading itself by example among the classes who can less afford it, and who are too frequently the unpitied victims of their folly. Hence it is that so many young tradesmen, forgetting the regular progress of trade, and seeming to consider it as a chance affair, in which they who begin with little may grow rich, because their neighbours who began with little have grown rich; hence it is, we say, that they launch out into

expences, which would be more becoming the retired citizen than him, who has to encounter the viciſſitudes of trade. It is a fact that can be confirmed by the evidence of many now living, that the ſame claſs of men who forty years ago, if they invited a friend to partake of a dinner, would ſend to a tavern for a bottle of wine, will now ſhow their cellars ſtored with pipes of different vintages, and a table covered with all the luxuries of the ſeaſon. It is leſs neceſſary to take notice of what is ſo obvious, as the luxury that prevails in *dreſs*. We are not quite certain that becauſe dreſs undergoes many changes, it is upon the whole a more extravagant article, than it was in the beginning of the century. On the contrary, we believe it is leſs ſo; for gold and ſilver are now much diſuſed in dreſs, which in our memory were the diſtinctions of wealth and finery. Our court dreſſes now are of little intrinſic value, compared to what they were when their Majeſties came to the throne. What is now paid, is paid principally for faſhion; the materials, if we except lace and diamonds which were the property of the wearer before in moſt inſtances, are of trifling value. Indeed the prevalence of faſhion over ſubſtance is viſible in other articles as well as dreſs, particularly in ſilver and gold plate, where the intrinſic value ſeldom approaches to the price charged for faſhion, and the faſhion is that every article of this kind ſhould be made as ſlight as poſſible. The rich old maſſy plate of our anceſtors is to be ſeen only, if ſeen at all, in the halls of ſome of the corporations.

The facility with which we go from one extreme to another, affords another inſtance of growing luxury, the conſequences of which have been already ſeverely felt in the ruin of many of the fair part of the creation. Formerly their education was either entirely neglected, or confined to branches of domeſtic economy. From this extreme we daſhed at once into all the faſhionable minutiæ of a *finiſhed* education, as it is improperly called, in the moſt genteel ſchools. Here, too frequently, aſſociations are formed from which all the ſcholars, however different in rank of life, imbibe the ſame ideas of expence and idleneſs. It is not our province to enquire what ought or ought not to be the limits of education. From experience, however, we may affirm that all that is neceſſary may be acquired at home, under the guardianſhip of a ſenſible parent. However, of the abſurdity of ſending the daughters of tradeſmen to aſſociate with thoſe of people of faſhion; and, there can be no doubt of the miſchief of ſuch a practice, we fear, has been too frequently recorded in the ſhort and miſerable annals of female ruin, and untimely death.

On the ſubject of general manners, we have dwelt at conſiderable length; yet upon a review, many circumſtances appear to be omitted, which are important; but as the article has already extended far enough, we ſhall reſume ſome other topics in a future Magazine. The ſketch we profeſs to take, muſt neceſſarily be brief; volumes would be requiſite to enter into minute details: yet we truſt we ſhall be able to admit enough to call the attention of our readers, and that their conſideration of the ſubject will ſupply what is wanting.

ON CRIMINAL PLEASURE.

SIR,

By inſerting the following quotations from Dr M'Kenzie's Sermon on Criminal Pleaſure, lately publiſhed, you will, I truſt, oblige many of your readers as well as your humble ſervant. *C.*

"SHALL the exceſs of every paſſion

ſion be judged worthy of puniſhment, and ſhall the ruins of innocence form an eligible exception?—But I would meet my antagoniſt upon his own ground. Independent of its deſerts, there is ſomething in the nature of the habit itſelf which is pernicious. Its firſt effect is to deſtroy thoſe feelings of delicacy which become a man, but in a woman are eſſential. It likewiſe deſtroys the affection of love itſelf, and is fatal to the ſource it ſprang from. Is there an object on earth more delightful than a faithful and generous attachment? Is there a character more capitally deficient than that to which theſe tender ſentiments are ſtrangers? What, then, ſhall we think of the man, who, being originally poſſeſſed of theſe feelings, has deſtroyed them by acts of intemperance; and left nothing in the breaſt where ſuch amiable inhabitants reſided, but groſſneſs and perfidy? Yet, this is the man of pleaſure. Indifferent to every woman, he feels a momentary rage for all; and, while he has loſt all reſpect for the ſex, he is as incapable of love as of fidelity. Will a man like this make a tender huſband, an affectionate father, or a reſpectable friend? What opinion muſt we have of his honeſty, whoſe underſtanding is employed in forming ſnares for innocence? Or of his heart, who can turn, without emotion, from the tears of deſerted beauty? But the fate of a lovely woman, in ſuch circumſtances, is, if poſſible, ſtill more affecting. Blooming in innocence and health, the pride of her family, the delight of every eye, ſhe comes forward to the world, an unſuſpecting victim. View her in her next ſtage,—her delicacy extinguiſhed, her honour loſt, her beauty tarniſhed, and her whole ſoul as groſs and proſtituted as her conduct. Is not that habit of mind, then, "enmity againſt God," which injures his faireſt work, and deſtroys the graceful and noble fabric of humanity? The man of pleaſure may affect to rally; but, in a caſe like this, ridicule becomes the object of compaſſion.

"The term *ſeduce*, which experience has almoſt appropriated to this vice, ſufficiently denotes its nature. The man of pleaſure; tranſlated into real language, is a man who employs himſelf to deceive and miſlead the unexperienced part of his ſpecies;—who is continually holding out deluſive views; who flatters that he may betray, and promiſes what he never means to perform. Add to this, that, to whatever degrees of wickedneſs we may have arrived, there is ſtill a certain conſciouſneſs attached to vice, and a certain reſemblance, at leaſt, of virtue, which moſt men would wiſh to preſerve, and which render it neceſſary to diſſemble alſo with the world. What a train of vices follow from all theſe? What a hateful habit of concealment, what equivocal conduct, what mean fineſſe, what unworthy art, is neceſſary to cover the emotions of a heart, conſcious of not intending well, fearful of diſcovery, ſuſpicious of being detected, and where all the openneſs of virtue, and noble ſimplicity of innocence, are loſt? The ſenſualiſt lives in the very ſchool of duplicity, and we may conceive what a character will reſult from it."

PRESENT STATE OF THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

From Barrow's Travels into the Interior of Southern Africa.

BY the capture of the Cape of Good Hope and of Ceylon, the Britiſh language is now heard at the ſouthern extremeties of the four great continents or quarters of the globe. Three of theſe have ſubmitted to the power of its arms; and the ſpirit of commerce and adventurous induſtry has directed the attention of its enterpriſing ſubjects to the fourth, on the ſmall

ſmall iſland of Staaten, at the extreme point of South America, where a kind of ſettlement has been formed for carrying on the ſouthern whale-fiſhery. Of theſe extreme points, the Cape of Good Hope cannot be conſidered as the leaſt important, either with regard to its geographical ſituation, as favourable for carrying on a ſpeedy intercourſe with every part of the civilized world; or to its intrinſic value, as capable of ſupplying many articles of general conſumption to the mother-country; or as a port ſolely for the numerous and valuable fleets of the Eaſt India Company to refreſh at; to aſſemble in time of war for convoy; to re-eſtabliſh the health of their ſickly troops, worn down by the debilitating effects of expoſure to a warm climate; and to ſeaſon, in the mild and moderate temperatures of Southern Africa, ſuch of thoſe from Europe as may be deſtined for ſervice in the warmer climate of their Indian ſettlements.

In the early voyages undertaken by the Britiſh merchants trading to the Eaſt Indies, the Cape was always made the general rendezvous and place of refreſhment; and it was then conſidered of ſuch importance, that a formal poſſeſſion was taken of it by two Commanders of the Company's ſhips in the year 1620, in the name of King James of Great Britain, a period of thirty years antecedent to the eſtabliſhment of the colony by the United Provinces.

No further notice ſeems to have been taken by the Britiſh Government of this poſſeſſion at that time; nor does it appear that any kind of interference or contravention was made by it, when the Dutch Eaſt India Company ſent out Van Reibeck, in order to form a ſettlement there in the year 1650. Till this period the Engliſh, the Portugueſe, and the Dutch had indiſcriminately refreſhed their crews at the Cape. The Portugueſe, who were the firſt diſcoverers of the ſouthern extremity of the continent of Africa, at leaſt in modern times, eſtabliſhed no ſettlement nearer to it than the banks of Rio Infante, now the Great Fiſh River, and boundary of the colony to the eaſtward, which is nearly 600 miles from the Cape of Good Hope; and this they ſoon abandoned for want of ſhelter for their ſhipping, which they afterward found, farther to the eaſtward, in the bay of De la Goa, ſtill in their poſſeſſion. At length, however, from the very favourable repreſentations of Van Reibeck, then a ſurgeon of one of the Dutch ſhips, the Eaſt India Company came to a reſolution to colonize the Cape; and ſince the firſt eſtabliſhment to the preſent war, a period of near 180 years, it continued in their hands. The progreſs of the population and the extent of territory have been tolerably rapid. The former, like ſome of the provinces of North America, has nearly doubled itſelf in every twenty years. It was firſt ſettled in 1650, by a hundred male perſons, to whom were ſhortly afterward ſent out from the houſes of induſtry in Holland, about an equal number of females; and the preſent population exceeds 20,000 whites: many of theſe, however, have ſince been imported from Europe.

The difficulties that for a time impeded the extenſion of the ſettlement, were principally occaſioned by the number of wild beaſts of various kinds that ſwarmed in every part of the country. In the private journal of the founder of the colony it is noticed, that lions and leopards, wolves and hyænas, committed nightly depredations, for ſome time after the firſt eſtabliſhment, under the walls of the fort. The oppoſition of the native Hottentots ſeems to have given them little interruption. They ſoon diſcovered the predominant paſſion of this weak and peaceable people for ſpirituous liquors, and that a bottle of brandy was a paſſport through every horde.

With this and tobacco, iron, and a few paltry trinkets, they purchaſed a part of the country and of their ſtock of cattle, and then took the reſt by force. A caſk of brandy was the price of a whole diſtrict; and nine inches in length of an iron hoop the purchaſe of a fat ox. Deprived, by their paſſion for intoxicating liquors and baubles, of the only means of exiſtence, the numbers of the natives began rapidly to decline; and the encroachments of the ſettlers were in proportion to the diminution of the obſtacles. Finding it unneceſſary to limit the extent of their poſſeſſions, the policy of their government kept pace with the propenſity of its ſubjects to ſpread themſelves wide over the country. It foreſaw that a ſpirit of induſtry, if encouraged in a mild and temperate climate, and on a fertile ſoil, might one day produce a ſociety impatient of the ſhackles impoſed on it by the parent ſtate. It knew, that to ſupply to its ſubjects the wants of life without the toil of labour or the anxiety of care; to keep them in ignorance, and to prevent a ready intercourſe with each other, were the moſt likely means to counteract ſuch a ſpirit. It granted lands, therefore, on yearly leaſes, at the ſmall fixed rent of twenty-four rixdollars (not five pounds ſterling) in any part of the country. A law was alſo paſſed, that the neareſt diſtance from houſe to houſe was to be three miles, ſo that each farm conſiſted of more than 5000 acres of land, and conſequently was rented at the rate of ſomething leſs than a farthing an acre. From a ſcarcity of water, it frequently happened that many farms were at twice that diſtance from each other. No land was granted in property except in the vicinity of the Cape. As the Dutch advanced, the natives retired; and thoſe that remained with their herds among the new ſettlers, were ſoon reduced to the neceſſity of becoming their ſervants.

No permanent limits to the colony were ever fixed under the Dutch Government. The paſtoral life that the peaſantry of the remote diſtricts at all times adopted, required a great extent of country to feed their numerous herds; and the imbecility and eaſy temper of the adjacent tribes of natives favoured their avaricious views; and the Government was either unwilling, or thought itſelf unable, to reſtrain them. Having no kind of chart nor ſurvey, except of ſuch diſtricts as were contiguous to the Cape, it poſſeſſed a very limited and imperfect knowledge of the geography of the remoter parts, collected chiefly from the reports of the peaſantry, fallacious often, through ignorance or deſign, or of thoſe who had made excurſions for their profit or pleaſure, or from expeditions ſent out by order, and at the expence of Government; and the object of theſe, it would appear, was with the view rather of carrying on a lucrative trade with the bordering tribes of natives than to ſupply uſeful information reſpecting the colony. Attended with the parade of a military guard, ſurgeons, land-ſurveyors, burghers with waggons, oxen, horſes, and Hottentots without number, not one of them has furniſhed a ſingle ſketch even toward aſſiſting the knowledge of the geography of the country. The only perſons who appear to have travelled with no other view than that of acquiring uſeful information, were the Governor Van Plettenberg, and the late Colonel Gordon. Theſe two gentlemen fixed, upon the ſpot, the boundaries of the colony, as they now ſtand to the eaſtward. To complete the line of demarcation, through the heart of the country to the weſtern ſhore, was one of the objects of the ſeveral journies that ſupplied the materials of the following pages. The chart that accompanies them was undertaken and executed by the order of the Earl of Macartney, in the years 1797

1797 and 1798, when these journeys were made. It was constructed entirely from actual observations of latitude and of bearings, estimation of distances, and frequent angular intersections of remarkable points and objects.

From this chart it appears that the extent and dimensions of the territory composing the colony of the Cape of Good Hope, now permanently fixed, are as follows:

Length from west to east.	Miles.
Cape Point to Kaffer Land, -	580
River Kouffie to Zwureberg, -	520
Breadth from south to north.	
River Kouffie to Cape Point, -	315
Nieuwveldt Mountains to Plettenberg's Bay, - - - -	160
Mouth of the Tush River to Plettenberg's Baaken, - -	225

which gives a parallelogram whose mean length is 550, and mean breadth 233, English miles, comprehending an area of 128,150 square miles. This great extent of country, deducting the population of Cape Town, is peopled by about 15,000 white inhabitants, so that each individual might possess eight and a half square miles of ground. A very great portion, however, of this territory may be considered as an unprofitable waste, unfit for any sort of culture, or even to be employed as pasture for the support of cattle. Level plains, consisting of a hard impenetrable surface of clay, thinly sprinkled over with crystallised sand, condemned to perpetual drought, and producing only a few straggling tufts of acrid, saline, and succulent plants; and chains of vast mountains that are either totally naked, or clothed in parts with four grasses only, or such plants as are noxious to animal life, compose at least one half of the colony of the Cape.

Society and Manners.

That portion of the day, not employed in the concerns of trade, is usually devoted to the gratification of the sensual appetites. Few have any taste for reading, and none for the cultivation of the fine arts. They have no kind of public amusements except occasional balls; nor is there much social intercourse but by family parties, which usually consist of card-playing or dancing. Money-matters and merchandise engross their whole conversation. Yet none are opulent, though many in easy circumstances. There are no beggars in the whole colony; and but a few who are the objects of public charity. The subsistence for these is derived from the interest of a fund established out of the church superfluities, from alms, donations, and collections made after divine service, and not from any tax laid upon the public. Except, indeed, a few colonial assessments for the repairs of the streets and public works, the inhabitants of the Cape have little drawback on their profits or the produce of their labour. The luxury of a carriage and horses, which in England is attended with an enormous expence, is kept up here for a trifle after the first cost. Those in the town that are used only for short excursions, or for taking the air, are open, and calculated for four or six persons. For making journies they have a kind of light waggon covered with sail-cloth, and sufficiently large to hold a whole family with clothes and provisions for several days. The coachman is generally one of those people known in the colony by the name of *bastaards*, being a mixed breed between a Hottentot woman and a European man, or a Hottentot woman, and a slave. They make most excellent drivers, and think nothing of turning short corners, or of galloping through narrow avenues with eight in hand. The ladies seldom take the exercise of riding on horseback, that exercise being considered as too fatiguing. They generally confine themselves to the house during the day, and walk the mall in the public garden in the cool of the evening.

(*To be continued.*)

To the Editor of the Scots Magazine.

USEFUL INVENTION.

AMONG the various improvements that have been made in Artillery, during the preſent war, I have lately had an opportunity of ſeeing one, which, in my opinion, far exceeds any that have gone before it. You, Mr Editor, and many of your Readers, may perhaps have ſeen an account in the Aberdeen Journal, of an invention, by a gentleman in this town, which to the public ſeemed perfectly incredible; my curioſity was rouſed, and I was permitted to examine it. The quickneſs with which a gun, on his model, can be fired, the eaſe with which it can be rendered uſeleſs to an enemy, if taken; or, if retaken, reſtored to its former ſituation, ſurpriſed me in the higheſt degree. The ſimplicity of the *whole* particularly attracted my attention. When you are once informed of the plan, you are aſtoniſhed that the ſame idea did not occur to yourſelf. As, I ſuppoſe, a model will be laid before the Board of Ordinance. I ſhould fain hope, that the Honourable Members, will not, as on a former occaſion, in the caſe of the *flying artillery*, allow the *French* to reap the benefit of our *Scotch* diſcoveries.

An Officer of Artillery.

Aberdeen, 20th April, 1801.

To the Editor of the Scots Magazine.

MISTAKEN ECONOMY.

DEAR SIR,

For I chuſe always to be familiar, I have the misfortune to be among the number of thoſe unhappy dogs, who have got themſelves matrimonized. Some three or four years ago, I thought happineſs was not to be obtained, in this world without a *wife*. A *wife*, to be ſure I got; and one too, who by her acquaintance, is eſteemed a decent, good ſort of girl, and remarkably economical. But from the laſt miſtaken quality, my misfortunes originate. I am a man of moderate income, and a reſpectable tradeſman in one of the moſt conſiderable towns in Scotland, and, therefore, in theſe hard times, wiſh to be as ſaving as poſſible. My wife, to be ſure, joins me in every propoſition of the kind I make, but unluckily ſhe is not able to carry theory into practice. You have no doubt heard the old adage '*venienti occurrite morbo.*' Now this applies to *family affairs*, as well as to *diſeaſes*. For inſtance, the other week I purchaſed a piece of linen to make a dozen of ſhirts. To my aſtoniſhment, I found they were given out. Upon enquiring, why I was put to this expence, as ſhe had plenty of time in her own hand, her youngeſt girl being now off the breaſt, ſhe anſwered me, it was for the ſake of *Economy*. And what do you think, Mr Editor, was ſhe engaged about in the mean time? Why in patching up an *old bonnet* for her daughter, and a *work bag* for herſelf. Articles, which would have coſt us to a milliner the matter of *eighteen-pence*, whereas my ſhirts coſt me *four and twenty ſhillings*. In our table economy too, ſhe is equally famous. It was only yeſterday I found my ſervant and two children ſwallowing bear, bread, and cold kail for their dinner. My own was little better; but, on looking into the ceilie I found a decent quantity of beef, mutton, and *freſh* fiſh, ſmelling ſweetly, and overrun with maggots. Up

on my finding fault, she told me, that she could not afford her servant and children butcher meat at sixpence, or eightpence a pound, when she could buy a potfull of kail at *twopence*. This too was economy!

Now, Sir, although my house and family make a shabbier appearance than any of the kind in Aberdeen, yet were I to spend a *sixpence* in a public house, (which, you must allow, I have some temptation now and then to do,) nothing, but a speaking trumpet, could drown her noise when I come home.

Sterne remarked long ago 'they manage these things better in France.' Why could we not then, in imitation of that *enlightened* nation, be allowed to change our wives as we change our Almanacks? Or, if that be refused, may not I through the medium of your Magazine, (which I know is constantly read by ministers,) solicit an act of Parliament, that we may get wives, as we do farms, viz. a nineteen years tack and a lifetime, with an opening at the end of every three years. This would ensure good behaviour; and if you were displeased with *economy*, or any thing else, you would at least have an opportunity of looking about you before the lease were out.

Your's sincerely,

A Married Man.

For the Scots Magazine.

ACCOUNT OF ST BERNARD'S WELL.

ST Bernard's Well is situated in a pleasant vale, formerly called *Stockdale*, a short distance from Stockbridge, a neat small village, which terminates the valley at about a short mile from the city of Edinburgh; from the New Town not above half that distance. The valley is formed by steep hills on each side of a small river, called the *Water of Leith*. The adjacent eminences are covered with forest trees, underwood, shrubberies, garden grounds, and gentlemen's seats. All the vicinity has a wild, romantic, and very picturesque appearance. In this valley, from under a green bank, and through a flinty rock, a small fountain of clear water takes it rise. It runs in six small veins, which are collected into two, and run into a tub, perforated a little above the chyme in two places. When the water overflows, it runs into the river at no great distance. Several springs of similar quality arise at different distances from the main one, but so blended with the common river water, as to be of little account. There are many airy pleasant walks in the neighbourhood, and fine landscapes, beautifully diversified both from sea and land. The frith of Forth is only a mile distant, and the prospect is much enlivened by the ships passing and repassing to and from Leith, and the neighbouring seaports.—In short, a more pleasing and picturesque piece of scenery is scarce to be seen any where.

Just facing St Bernard's Well, upon the opposite bank of the river, in the middle of a grove, stands a lofty Gothic tower, which serves as a mausoleum to its founder. Near to this spot, appears a sepulchral monument, in form of an urn, erected to the memory of two unfortunate lovers, who lost their lives by the falling in of a bank; and their remains being a few years since dug up, were deposited in that sequestered corner. There is no epitaph or inscription upon the urn, but tradition has handed down their untimely and tragical end to all the inhabitants of the village.

The elementary part of St Bernard's spring, from experiments made on it by professional men, is found to be composed of a sulphureous volatile acid, and phlogiston, or inflammable principle; not that sulphur materially exists

iſts in the water, but it is virtually blended in its nature. Its peculiar odour, indeed, ſometimes proves nauſeous to delicate, and even foul ſtomachs, but this wears off by a ſhort time uſing it. Attempts have been made to imitate this water by art, but every trial has hitherto failed, as Boerhaave has ſaid on a ſimilar occaſion. "*Amici oleum et otium perdidimus.*" The etherial volatile ſpirit, on which the efficacy of the water depends, is of a fugitive nature, and quickly evaporates on expoſure to the air, but the fountain having been ſome years ago incloſed, the etherial gas is more confined, and the water raiſed, by means of a pump, in its greateſt purity and perfection, which is a great improvement to what it was formerly. Beſides it may be mentioned, to the honour of this ſalubrious watering place, that no unreaſonable exactions take place; no allurements to vice or diſſipation, but juſt ſufficient accommodations for thoſe patients and invalids, who come for the benefit of the water, which is always found, eſpecially in ſpring and autumn, more ſtrong and efficacious in the mornings, uſed upon the ſpot. Its operation for the moſt part is diuretical, but taken in large quantities, it becomes gently laxative, and powerfully promotes inſenſible perſpiration. It has likewiſe been found, by ſome people, to have a conſiderable influence on the faculties of the mind, by rendering them more cheerful and gay. It has alſo been remarked by thoſe who drink this water for any length of time, that the ſilver in their pockets is apt to tarniſh, and their linens to become dingy or yellow; which is ſurely a ſtrong corroborative of its powerful influence. In a word, it ſeems to be poſſeſſed of all the good qualities of the moſt celebrated Foreign Spas, with this ſingular advantage, that it is of our own growth, and free from trouble and expence. Made into coffee or tea, it is found to give theſe articles a peculiar fine reliſh; and beſides the numerous ailments to which the human frame is ſubject, ſuch as ſcurvies, diſeaſed eyes, obſtinate ſores, aſthmas, dropſies, &c. this mineral has proved of ſervice in many of thoſe diſeaſes, with which the brute creation is affected, vulgarly termed *leprous*. We cannot therefore more properly conclude this article than in the words of the late eminent phyſician Dr Gregory, (who ordinarily ſent his own family to Stockbridge to drink the water), "What a "pity it is that the inhabitants of Ed- "inburgh are ſo ignorant of that pre- "cious treaſure within their reach!"

*A Correſpondent.**

* Our correſpondent has omitted to take notice of the elegant cover and ſtatue lately erected over the well.

THE JE NE SCAI QUOI.

Sir,

ALMOST a century has paſt ſince a plan was laid before the public, for an univerſal ſtandard of the Engliſh tongue. It was ſuppoſed by Dr Swift, and many others, that ſuch a ſtandard was becoming abſolutely neceſſary, to reſcue our language both from the barbariſms of modern growth and affectations of faſhion, which for a time gives currency to words, that are abſurd or uſed in an abſurd ſenſe; and alſo to guard our language, as it has ever been our ſtudy to guard our country, againſt the invaſions and incurſions of the French and other countries on the continent. In this great project, however, I do not find that any progreſs has ever been made. Writers and ſpeakers, even of the firſt eminence, continue to coin new words and phraſes, as they think beſt ſuits their purpoſe, or rather, which I take to be the true cauſe, to give an air of novelty and ſingularity to their ſentiments.

It

It is not, however, the use of new-coined English words, or of old words in new senses that I principally mean to complain of in this letter; although on some other occasion I may, perhaps, make that the specific subject of a communication. What I chiefly find fault with, is our borrowing certain phrases from the French and other languages, which by frequent repetition and vulgar or common use, are either applied in every possible meaning, in some secret meaning, known only to the person using them, or, what perhaps is more common, in no meaning at all.

Of these I think the *Je ne scai quoi* is the most pre-eminent. Nothing can be plainer than the meaning of these words rendered literally. *I know not what*; and why *I know not what* should not be as proper as *Je ne scai quoi*, I cannot otherwise account for, except that the one is English, and more easily understood than the other, which is French, and may, when pronounced with a significant air, give a fine lady or gentleman an opportunity of appearing a little wiser than they really are, or perhaps is needful.

Indeed a person ignorant of this *Je ne scai quoi*, and I believe a great many who use it may come under that description, must conceive it to be some very formidable personage, or some very bad quality or accompaniment to a man's character. A young lady of my acquaintance, lately broke off a very advantageous match in consequence of it. The young gentleman who paid his addresses to her was unexceptionable in person, character and fortune, of which last, by the bye, she had nothing to boast. No objection could be made by her; the friends and parents, on both sides, which is no very common case, were unanimous for the match, but the lady would not consent, because, as she said, there was a *Je ne scai quoi* about him, which she could not like. Every means was used to procure an explanation of this *Je ne scai quoi*, but in vain. She had no objection to him; he was handsom, sensible, well bred, and of an excellent character, and his fortune genteel and unembarrassed; *but* there was a *Je ne scai quoi* about him—and this was all the explanation that could be obtained, and which amounted only to a repetition of the same words, with as much meaning as at first. Some were of opinion the *Je ne scai quoi* must be something she had discovered, not usually visible; and it is certain no one else could see it. Others were of opinion that *Je ne scai quoi* was French for another sweetheart, but this she always positively denied; and I only leave you to judge, Mr Editor, how very unbecoming it is in young ladies to make use of words which they are afraid to explain. I do not wish to be censorious, but I cannot help saying it is not very decent.

But in the above case, there is a visible impropriety bordering on indecency; what shall we think of an acquaintance of mine, a man of good fortune, who married a lady, contrary to the wishes of all his relations, and what is of equal importance, of his *best* frinds, who had neither beauty fortune, manners, accomplishments, family, nor (I am sorry to add) even character to recommend her. His excuse was, that all this might be true: she might have all these defects, but there was a *Je ne scai quoi* about her, which he could not but like. Here, too, all explanation was denied, and to this day, the friends of the party, although reconciled, in decent civility, to the match, have never been able to discover where this wonderful charm resides.

Not only our plays, but some of the best of our actors and actresses have a *Je ne scai quoi*, which, we are told, is irresistible: hence a number of our popular *likes* and *dislikes*, which may be nothing to the public at large, but are of some consequence to the comedian, whose salary and benefit depend upon

upon them, and who will not be ſatiſfied to be told with Dr Fell:

I do not like thee, Dr Fell,
The reaſon why I cannot tell,
But I do not like thee, Dr Fell.

Our pictures, our buildings, our palaces, our parks, our views and proſpects in the country, are all ſubjected to the inviſible and incomprehenſible power of the *Je ne ſcai quoi*, and no man thinks himſelf under any obligation to be explicit on the ſubject.

I hope, ſir, you will agree with me that this is a great hardſhip, and at a time when taſte and all its principles are ſo well underſtood and defined, I humbly propoſe that the uſe of the *Je ne ſcai quoi* be accounted an infallible mark of ignorance; and as in criminal caſes, a perſon who refuſes to plead ſhall be deemed guilty, ſo he who refuſes to reduce his *Je ne ſcai quoi* to plain Engliſh, ſhall be conſidered as having no right or title either to applaud or reject. I will allow a man to find a *Je ne ſcai quoi* in his breakfaſt or his dinner, or even in his bottle or his horſe, but when the character and property of other perſons are at ſtake, no *Je ne ſcai quoi* ought to be admitted unleſs accompanied with a tranſlation, and that tranſlation containing ſomething like ſound ſenſe and argument—I humbly propoſe theſe things for the conſideration of your readers. I am, ſir, &c.

OLD ENGLISH.

For the Scots Magazine.

DESTROYING OF MAGNETISM.

SIR,

HAVING ſeen a paper in your Magazine for March laſt, requeſting of any of your numerous readers, a theoretical account of this ſingular fact, "Take a common magnetic needle, cover it over completely with garlic; let it remain for two or three days, and its polarity will be quite deſtroyed and gone;"

Before offering any explanation of this curious phenomenon, I wiſhed to be informed of the *reality* of the above "ſingular fact;" for which purpoſe I made the following experiment.

Having procured a magnetic needle $\frac{3}{10}$ of an inch long, and $\frac{1}{10}$ of an inch ſquare, I examined its polarity and power of lifting iron; then thruſt each end of the needle into garlic, ſo that it was all covered except the braſs copula, and placed it in this condition at right angles to the magnetic meridian. There was no ferruginous ſubſtance within a conſiderable diſtance of it, except the nails of the room floor.

I tried its magnetiſm at the end of the ſecond, third, fifth, ſixth, ſeventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth days, and found its polarity *not quite deſtroyed and gone.*

It was, however, a *little impaired*, which may be juſtly attributed to the oxydation of part of the needle, occaſioned by the acidulous portion of the garlic; for, the oxyd of ſteel is not ſo ſuſceptible of magnetiſm as the ſteel itſelf. Treating a needle with *red onions* in the ſame manner, had a ſimilar reſult.

Perhaps it will be ſaid that the needle, in the above ſituation, acquired magnetiſm nearly as faſt from the nails of the room floor as its magnetiſm was deſtroyed by the garlic; conſequently, its polarity could not be quite deſtroyed and gone in two or three days. Even granting this (which is not probable) we ſhall ſoon ſee that garlic is inadequate to the deſtroying its polarity.

Cavallo* ſays "that iron is attracted with different degrees of force, according to the different ſtates of its exiſtence, but it never becomes inſenſible to the magnetic power.—Even the pureſt calx, or the compleateſt ſolution, that has been produced

* See his treatiſe on magnetiſm, p. 67.

of

of that metal, when properly examined, is found to be in some degree attracted by the magnet."

Dr Gilbert has shewn, that the Earth either is, or contains a great magnet, which is the source of all the magnetism we observe in artificial magnets; hence, the polarity of the needle may be considerable when its power of lifting iron is small: the former depending on the difference of the *sums* of the actions of each pole of the Earth on both poles of the needle, and the latter only on the *differences* of these actions.

Now the only alteration that garlic *can* produce upon the needle, is a *partial oxydation;* and since it had magnetism before the garlic was applied, and the garlic when applied cannot render it insusceptible of magnetism; it follows, that the polarity of the needle *could not be completely destroyed.*

It appears to me, when this singular property of garlic occurred to Z, that he has not sufficiently attended to collateral circumstances; since it is well known that any position of the needle, except at right angles to the magnetic meridian, tends to improve or impair its magnetism. Speaking of this to a Russian gentleman, he informed me, that fourteen years ago he saw a treatise on Land-surveying in his own language, where the author warns the practitioner not to allow any person who has eaten garlic to come near his instrument; otherwise the needle of his theodolite will be disturbed and his survey rendered inaccurate. This rude notion of the subject resembles those related by Hircher*, which he does not believe himself. Reports like these are circulated by people only, who are not at the trouble to question their validity.

I would not have troubled you with these remarks, had there been any thing on the subject in your Magazine for last month. If there be any mistake in this paper, I shall be much obliged to any of your readers who will take the trouble of undeceiving

Sir,

Yours,

ADAM JENISIER.

Edinburgh,
May 15th, 1801.

* See his work *arte de magnetica,* lib. iii. cap. 2

METEOROLOGY.

THE following curious notice has lately been published in one of the foreign journals by Schweighauser:—"A prelate in the neigbourhood of Bale, having extended in his garden an iron wire of considerable length for the purpose of suspending from it a moveable mark to fire at, observed that, during variations of the atmosphere, which modified a change of weather, the wire emitted a stronger or weaker sound, according to the nature of these changes. He communicated this observation to Mr Haas, who had come to see him, and who, on his return to Bale, having caused a similar wire to be extended in his garden, observed the same phænomenon. Some time after, the celebrated Volta, when on a visit to Haas, saw this new kind of barometer, and, in order to ascertain the nature of the meteoric humming it emitted, extended wires of different metals in different directions; but found that no vibration took place, except in regard to those wires extended in the direction of the meridian. Volta, in consequence of this peculiarity, ascribed the phænomenon to the magnetic fluid, and speaks of it in his works. I do not, however, know that this new effect of a fluid so universally diffused has been sufficiently examined.

"Mr Haas jun. informed me that the wires ought at least to be a hun-

dred feet in length (thoſe of his father were about three hundred), and that they muſt be ſtretched as much as poſſible: they do not ſound till they have been expoſed to the air for ſeveral weeks. Mr Haas ſen. had extended, for ſome time, fourteen, of different ſizes, which emitted ſometimes very agreeable ſounds."

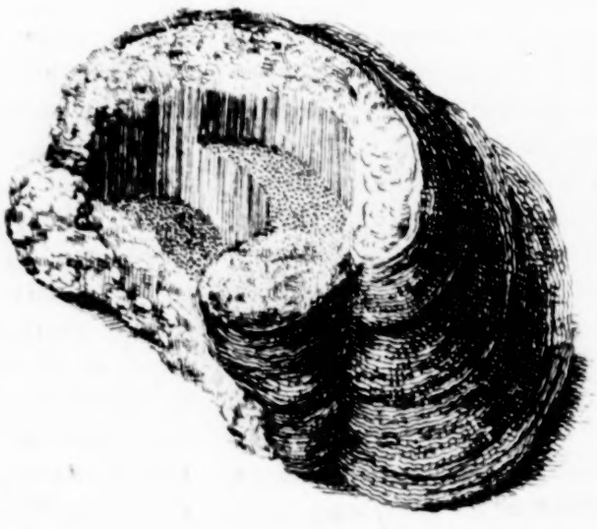
Humboldt at Carracas, in South America, has made ſome intereſting obſervations on the motion of the barometer near the equator. "I have read," ſays he, "in the Tranſactions of the Bengal Society, that the barometer riſes and falls there regularly every twenty-four hours. Here, in South America, its motion is more aſtoniſhing. There are four atmoſpherical tides every twenty-four hours, which depend only on the attraction of the ſun. The mercury falls from 9 o'clock in the morning till 4 o'clock in the evening. It riſes from 4 till 11 o'clock; it falls from 11 o'clock till half paſt 4 in the morning; it reaſcends from that time till 9 o'clock: neither winds, ſtorms, nor earthquakes, have any influence on this motion." This fact goes a great way towards proving the general truth of Mr Howard's theory.

ACCOUNT of the moſt remarkable EXTRANEOUS FOSSILS found in SCOTLAND.

(*Continued from p. 257.*)

I HAVE tranſmitted ſuch an account as I have been able to draw up, of the extraneous foſſils pertaining to the vegetable kingdom, from the beſt ſources of information on the ſubject. I ſhall now proceed to give ſome account of marine petrifactions.

Before leaving this claſs of objects, we ſhall here take notice of the *Bolitus* formerly mentioned as a communication we have been favoured with, in the poſſeſſion of a correſpondent, and deſcribed by Mr David Ure; but no drawing of it is given, which defect we have here ſupplied. It is of a dark brown colour. In ſhape and ſize it bears a near reſemblance to a horſe's hoof. When broken it has the appearance of being compoſed of three ſtrata or layers. The pores are viſible to the eye; they are round, regular, and penetrate the whole thickneſs of the plant, except about a quarter of an inch at top. They are pervious, and free from all obſtructions, except at the extremities; but when theſe are cleared away, the light ſhines



freely through them. This is the more extraordinary, when it is conſidered that no fewer than 5184 pores are contained in the ſpace of a ſquare inch. This curious and very rare foſſil, the only one of the kind we have ever ſeen, and probably the only one of the kind hitherto diſcovered in Scotland, was found in a peat moſs at Eldrig, in the pariſh of Eaſt Kilbride.

Petrified Productions of the Sea.

One of the moſt remarkable facts regarding the natural hiſtory of our globe is, the number and variety of the exuviæ of the once animated inhabitants of the ocean found in a foſſil ſtate. Theſe are found in every quarter of the globe, on the higheſt mountains, and at the greateſt diſtances from where the ocean now ebbs and flows. They far exceed the petrifyed remains of the vegetable kingdom, both in number and variety. In this country they are, as in other places, found at a conſiderable diſtance from the ſea, as well as many fathoms below the ſurface. In many inſtances too, they are of ſuch kinds as are not now to be ſeen on our coaſts in a living or recent ſtate.

The ſtrata, where theſe are found, are chiefly limeſtone, and till, incumbent on limeſtone. In many inſtances the native ſhell is entire: in others, and more commonly, only the ſhape and figure is preſerved, but in a very beautiful and ſtriking manner. On the ſligheſt attention it is evident that theſe bodies poſſeſſed organization and life in the ſame manner that ſhell fiſh and other marine productions do at preſent; and it is almoſt certain, too, that moſt of them lived and died in the places where they are now found: and theſe places, it is obvious, muſt have been once covered by the waters of the ocean.

Marine foſſils are commonly arranged into four claſſes, viz. Shells, Entrochi, Corraloides, and Fiſhes Teeth. I ſhall therefore obſerve this order in the notice I am to take of them.

To be continued.

PRESENT STATE OF THE MAMELUKS.

The intereſting poſture of affairs in Egypt, will render the following account of the Mameluks acceptable to the reader.

THE ſpelling of the name is various, Mammalukes, Mamalues, Mameloues, or Mamluks; but this is a matter, perhaps, of little importance, and we ſhall, for convenience, adopt the ſhorteſt, *Mamluks*.

They were firſt introduced into Egypt by Saladine, who, when he had it in contemplation to beſiege Jeruſalem, very naturally endeavoured to collect the moſt forcible means to accompliſh ſo deſireable an end; and, in conſequence, obſerving that the ancient inhabitants of Egypt were, from their effeminate mode of education, and the quiet and tranquil habits of their lives, much fitter for thoſe occupations in which they delighted, namely, the arts, merchandize, and mechanics, than military tactics and military toil, he reſolved, as little as poſſible, to employ or depend upon them.

This reſolution ſtimulating him to procure a hardier race of ſoldiers, he, therefore, commiſſioned agents to treat with the Circaſſians, by the lake of Meotis, near Taurica Cherſoneſus, whence, about the year 1176, they purchaſed more than a thouſand ſlaves. Men inured to hardſhip, matured in the lap of toil and danger, and bred from their infancy to war, which was to them rather an inſtinct than a ſcience, as the continual incurſions of the Tartars rendered ſelf-defence, in their ſituation, abſolutely neceſſary.

Theſe ſlaves Saladine trained to military diſcipline, and, at the ſame time that he made them renounce Chriſtianity, had them inſtructed in the Mahometan religion; and although he prohibited them from marrying, he allowed them an unbounded licence with reſpect to deſultory gallantry.

What

What progreſs they made in the doctrines of the Alcoran, whether the tenets of that ſacred volume effectually eradicated all their firſt principles, is uncertain, but it is certain, that in time they became excellent ſoldiers, and that the military glory of Saladine, which was feebly ſupported by the native Egyptians, expanded in the hands of the Mamluks, who extended their conqueſts on every ſide, until pervading the Holy Land, they entered in the plain of Aſkelon.

Theſe Mamluks, who were continually adding to their numbers, in proceſs of time became naturalized to the country; and, as it has been obſerved, they excelled the Egyptians in ſtrength of body, and military diſcipline, in their ſkill in horſemanſhip, and in courage; ſo they by the liberality of their generals, and the plunder of cities and princes, alſo excelled them in wealth. In fact, their mode of education fitted them for the moſt dangerous and adventurous enterpriſes, and, from being the ſlaves, enabled them in time to become the maſters of even the Turks, by whom they had originally been purchaſed.

After the death of Saladine, who left the kingdom to his brother, they roſe to ſtill greater importance than they had acquired during his reign, and continued, if not abſolutely to govern, yet, like the Roman ſoldiers in the time of Pertinax, Alexander, and Valerian, to awe the monarch.

This influence continued through the reigns of five ſucceſſive Caliphs, until that of Melechſala, the laſt of the poſterity of Saladine, who, being at war with the Aſſiſians, and at the ſame time willing to repreſs the enormous power of the Mamluks, purchaſed ſlaves from all the ſurrounding countries, whom, in imitation of his anceſtor, he armed and appointed to defend his dominions. The event of this meaſure was exactly what might have been expected. Melechſala was, in conſequence of a conſpiracy between his new and his old ſoldiers, ſlain; and Turquemenus, the leader of this mutiny and rebellion, hailed by the title of Great Sultan of Egypt. With him began the government of the Mamluks, about the year 1250 which had the next year gathered ſuch ſtrength, that it was thought neceſſary, in order to repreſs thoſe exuberances to which new-formed governments are liable, and bring it nearer to a ſyſtem, to cauſe the following articles, in the form of a charter, to be ſubſcribed by their principal leaders, as an act of their whole people. 'Firſt, That the Sultan ſhould be choſen from the body of Mamluks: 2dly, That none ſhould be admitted into the order that were either Jews or Turks, but only Chriſtian captives: 3dly, That the native Egyptians ſhould not be permitted to uſe, or have, any weapons, except the inſtruments of agriculture.'

Turquemenus, as is frequently the practice with thoſe that experience a ſudden elevation, endeavoured to kick down the ladder by which he had been raiſed; or, in other words, his carriage was ſo haughty and diſdainful to his former companions, that he was by them, or rather by one of them, named Clotho, ſuddenly ſlain; for which the murderer was rewarded with his ſceptre. After him ſucceeded a long race of princes, many of whom were as eminent for their talents as for their valour; among whom, the name of Caitbeius has been tranſmitted to us, as that of the greateſt ſtateſman and general of his age, but, as every one who conſiders the materials of which the government was compoſed, muſt rather wonder that it exiſted ſo long, than that it ſhould, through almoſt the whole courſe of its operation, be expoſed to all the various evils and diſtreſſes ariſing from a long train of ſedition and tumults, ſo he muſt lament that it ſhould expire in the reign of one of their wiſeſt and beſt monarchs; yet it is ſome conſolation to reflect, that Campſon, the laſt Sultan of the Mamluks, was *not* murdered by his ſubjects, but having for many years governed the kingdoms of Egypt, India, and Syria, in a manner that has excited the praiſe of the hiſtoric pen, he, oppreſſed with age and diſeaſe, and encumbered with his armour, ſunk upon the field of battle, and, with his laſt breath, yielded the victory to the fortunate Selim.

With this monarch, who expired January 20, 1516, ended the government of the Mamluks, after it had continued two hundred and ſeventy-ſix

years

years; for although an attempt was made by Tomumby to get himself declared Sultan, in which attempt he actually succeeded so far as to be invested with the title, yet he was soon after defeated by the victorious Selim. He was then forsaken by his troops, taken and executed; while the Mamluks broken and dispersed, it was the policy of Selim to rally, and, by offers too tempting to be by them refused, engage in his service. The use of these soldiers soon became sufficiently apparent to the Turkish Emperors, to stimulate them to augment their number, enlarge their sphere of action, and combine them closer to the state, by the allowance of still greater privileges and advantages than they had before enjoyed.

The Beys were ordained to be chosen from among them; and the Pasha, or Chief Governor for the Porte, was to share his power with those Beys, and even to continue in office no longer than should be agreeable to their collective will. At first the power of the Pasha was very extensive; but by the intrigues and ambition of the Beys, it has been reduced almost to a cypher. It was rather of a civil than military nature. He was always President of the Divan, which was held in the castle where he resided. But that council now commonly meets in the palace of one of the chief Beys, except when a firman, or mandate is received from Constantinople, when the Beys are summoned to the castle, to hear the commands of the Porte. The few who attend, as soon as the reading is finished, answer, as is usual, 'We have heard, and we obey.' On leaving the castle, their general voice is, 'We have heard and shall disobey!'

In the year 1791, Salah Aga, a slave of Murad Bey, was deputed from the government of Egypt to negociate their peace with the Porte. He carried presents of horses, rich stuffs, &c. A spontaneous tribute, which the Porte was in no condition to enforce, implied obligation on the part of the latter. He was well received, and afterward was appointed *Waquil es Sultan*, agent, or Attorney to the Sultan in Cairo. It is probable, this office was given to incline him to second the efforts of the court in disuniting the Beys; but it was ineffectual. These had formerly experienced the evils of division, and now were united by common interest, grown rich, and well provided with slaves; so that no tribute has since that time found its way to Constantinople.

The Mamluks remain, as they have ever been, military slaves, imported from Georgia, Circassia, and Mingrelia. A few have been prisoners, taken from the Austrians and Russians, who have exchanged their religion for an establishment. The Beys give general orders to their agents at Constantinople, to purchase a certain number every year; and many are brought to Egypt by private merchants on speculation. When the supply proves insufficient, or many have been expended, black slaves from the interior of Africa are substituted, and, if found docile are armed and accoutred like the rest.

Particular attention is paid to the education of these favoured slaves. They are instructed in every exercise of agility or strength, and are, in general, distinguished by the grace and beauty of their persons. The gratitude of the disciples is equal to the favour of their masters, whom they never quit in the hour of danger. If they have a disposition for learning, they are taught the use of letters, and some of them are excellent scribes; but the greater part neither can read nor write. A striking example of which deficiency is observable in Murad Bey himself.

The inferior Mamluks constantly appear in the military dress, and are commonly armed with a pair of pistols, a sabre, and a dagger. They wear a peculiar cap of a greenish hue, around which is wreathed a turban. The rest of their dress resembles that of other Mohamedan citizens, and is restricted to no particular colour; but another singularity is, their large drawers of thick Venetian cloth, of a crimson colour, to which are attached their slippers of red leather. On horseback they add to their arms a pair of large horse pistols, and the dubbers, or battle-axe. In battle, many of them wear an open helmet, with the ancient ring armour of interwoven links of steel,

ſteel, worn under part of their dreſs, and thus concealed. Theſe are dear, ſometimes coſting about forty pounds of our money. Some of them are made at Conſtantinople, others in Perſia. Their horſes are of the fineſt Arabian breed, and often purchaſed at three or four purſes, 150l. or 200l. ſterling.

They have no pay, as they eat at a table in the houſe of their maſter, the bey, caſhef, or other officer. Any military officer may purchaſe a ſlave, who becomes, *ipſo facto*, a Mamluk. The name, from *mulek*, to poſſeſs, implies merely a perſon who is the property of another. After a proper education, the candidate thus conſtituted a Mamluk, receives a preſent of a horſe and arms from his maſter, together with a ſuit of clothes; which is renewed every year, in the month Ramadan. The generoſity of their maſters, and rewards, or extortions from others, afford them ſupplies of money, either for avarice or debauchery. Some of them, admitted to peculiar favour by the beys, as *chaſnadars*, or purſe-bearers, &c. acquire great wealth. They are rather gay and thoughtleſs, than inſolent, fond of ſhew, and unprincipled in their means of acquiring it. They ſeldom marry till they acquire ſome office.

Though born of Chriſtian parents, they ſeem highly ſatisfied with their condition, which they have been known to refuſe to exchange for freedom. The majority are regarded by the Arabs as little ſtrict in the principles, or duties, of Mohamediſm. It is worthy of remark, that though the Mamluks, in general, be ſtrong and perſonable men, yet the few who marry very ſeldom have children. Of eighteen beys, with whoſe hiſtory the late traveller, Mr Browne, was well acquainted, two only had any children living.

Hardy, capable of every fatigue, of undaunted courage, and eminent ſkill in horſemanſhip and the uſe of the ſabre, the Mamluks may be regarded as by far the beſt troops in the Eaſt. But in a regular battle, conducted by manœuvres, and large or rapid movements, they are equally inferior to European troops.

Being diſtinguiſhed by favouritiſm or merit, the Mamluk becomes a caſhef, and in time a bey. The chief cauſe of preference ariſes from political adherence to ſome powerful leader.

The government of Cairo and Egypt, in general, is veſted in twenty beys; each of whom is nominally choſen by the remaining twenty-three, but in fact, appointed by one of the moſt powerful. The Yenk-tchery, Aga, and ſeveral other officers, are enumerated among the twenty four beys. Beſides being governors of certain diſtricts of Egypt, ſeveral of the beys receive other dignities from the Porte: ſuch are the *ſheeh el bellad*, or governor of the city; the *defterdar*, or accountant-general; the *emir el hadj*, or leader of the ſacred caravan; and the *emir es ſaid*, or governor of the Upper Egypt. Theſe two laſt offices are annual. Theſe offices have alſo revenues allotted them by the Porte, ill defined, and liable to much abuſe.

Of the other beys, each appoints all officers and governors within his diſtrict, putting into it ſome ſlave of his own, who is compelled to render an account of the receipts, of which a great part paſſes to ſupport the grandeur of his maſter. An opulent bey may have from 600 to 1000 purſes annually; the revenue of Murad Bey more than doubles that ſum. The inferior beys may have 300 purſes, or 15,000l

Every bey ſits in judgment on caſes of equity. Theſe perſonages are very obſervant in their reſpective juriſdictions; and no bey will impriſon a man liberated by another. Though ſometimes too impetuous, they nevertheleſs diſplay great acuteneſs and knowledge of characters. This government, at leaſt, poſſeſſes every advantage of publicity, as every bey is a magiſtrate

ADVENTURES OF A PRINCESS OF RUSSIA, AT MAURITIUS.

From Baron Grant's Hiſtory of that Iſland.

CHARLOTTE Chriſtina Sophia de Wolfenbuttle, wife of Czarovitz Alexis, ſon of Peter the firſt Czar of Muſcovy, and ſiſter of the empreſs of Charles VI, was born the 25th of Auguſt 1694. This princeſs, though poſſeſſed of beauty, grace, and virtue, in a very high degree, became an object of averſion to her huſband, a man of a moſt ferocious and ſavage character. He had ſeveral times attempted to poiſon her, when ſhe was ſaved by counteracting medicines. At length, he one day gave her ſuch a violent kick on her belly, when ſhe was eight months advanced in her pregnancy, that ſhe fell ſenſeleſs on the floor, which was ſoon encrimſoned with blood. Peter the firſt, was then engaged in one of his journeys. His ſon, having every reaſon to believe that his unfortunate princeſs, would not recover, ſet off immediately for his country-houſe.

The Counteſs of Koniſmarck, mother of Marſhal de Saxe, attended on the princeſs, when ſhe was brought to bed of a dead child, and nurſed her with unceaſing care. Being ſenſible, however, if the princeſs recovered, that ſhe would periſh, ſooner, or later, from the brutal nature of the Czarovitz, formed a plan to gain over the women belonging to the princeſs, to declare that ſhe and her infant were both dead. The Czarovitz accordingly ordered her to be interred without delay and without ceremony. Couriers were diſpatched to the Czar to inform him of the event, and all the courts of Europe put on mourning for the bundle of ſticks which was interred.

In the mean time the princeſs, who had been removed to a retired ſpot, recovered her health and ſtrength; when, poſſeſſed of ſome jewels, with a ſum of money which the counteſs of Koniſmark had procured for her, and clothed in the dreſs of common life, ſhe ſet off for Paris, accompanied by an old German domeſtic, who paſſed for her father. She made but a ſhort ſtay there, and having hired a female ſervant, proceeded to a ſea-port, and embarked for Louiſiana.

Her figure attracted the notice of the inhabitants, and an officer of the colony, named D'Auband, who had been in Ruſſia, recollected her. It was however with ſome difficulty that he could perſuade himſelf of the reality of what he ſaw. Indeed, it was ſcarce poſſible to believe that a woman in ſuch a ſituation, could be the daughter-in-law of the Czar Peter. However, to aſcertain the truth, he offered his ſervices to the pretended father, and at length formed an intimate friendſhip with him; ſo that they agreed to furniſh a houſe, and lived together at their common expence.

Sometime afterward, the gazettes which arrived in the colony, announced the death of the Czarovitz. D'Auband then declared to the princeſs his knowledge of her, and offered to abandon every thing in order to conduct her to Ruſſia. But ſhe, finding herſelf infinitely more happy than when ſhe was within the verge of royalty, refuſſed to ſacrifice the tranquility of her obſcure ſituation for all that ambition could offer her. She only exacted a promiſe from D'Auband to maintain the moſt inviolable ſecrecy, as well as conduct himſelf toward her as he had hitherto done. He made the moſt ſolemn declaration that he would obey her commands; and it became his intereſt to be faithful. The beauty, underſtanding, and virtues of the princeſs had made a very deep impreſſion on him, and habitual intercourſe had ſerved to ſtrengthen it. He was amiable and young, and ſhe was not inſenſible to his attentions. They continued, however, to live in their uſual way but became every day dearer to each other.

The old domeſtic, who paſt for the father of the princeſs, at length died; and ſhe could no longer, according to the rules of decorum, live with D'Auband, as ſhe had hitherto done, under the apparent authority and protection of a parent. In this delicate ſituation D'Auband unfolded to her the diſpoſitions and ſentiments of his heart; and propoſed to add a new veil to her real con-

condition, by becoming her huſband. She contented to his propoſition; and this princeſs, who had been deſtined to wear the crown of Ruſſia, and whoſe ſiſter actually wore that of the German empire, became the wife of a lieutenant of infantry. In the firſt year of her marriage ſhe had a daughter, whom ſhe nurſed and educated herſelf, and inſtructed in the French and German languages.

They had lived ten years in this happy ſtate of mediocrity, when D'Auband was attacked with a diſorder, which rendered a chirurgical operation neceſſary, and his wife, alarmed at his danger, inſiſted that it ſhould be performed at Paris. They accordingly ſold their habitation, and embarked in the firſt veſſel that ſailed for France. On their arrival, D'Auband was attended by the moſt ſkilful ſurgeons, and till his cure was completed, his wife never quitted him for a moment, nor ſuffered any other perſon to perform the tender offices, which were neceſſary, in his ſituation: ſhe waited upon him throughout his illneſs with the moſt watchful and patient affection. On his recovery, D'Auband, in order to ſecure her the little fortune which he poſſeſſed, ſolicited from the Eaſt India company, an employment in the Iſle of Bourbon, where he was appointed major.

While he was engaged in ſoliciting this buſineſs, his wife ſometimes went to take the air with her daughter, in the gardens of the Thuilleries. One day as ſhe was ſitting upon the bench, and talking with her daughter in German, that ſhe might not be underſtood by thoſe who were near her, Marſhal de Saxe paſſed by, and hearing two ladies ſpeak his own tongue, ſtopped to look at them. The mother lifting up her eyes, and recollecting the marſhal, inſtantly threw them to the ground; when he, ſtill more attracted by her embarraſſment, ſuddenly exclaimed,—'Is it poſſible, madam?'—She did not, however, permit him to finiſh the ſentence, but riſing from the ſeat, begged him to accompany her to a more retired part of the garden, where ſhe acknowledged herſelf, and, after having requeſted his entire ſecrecy, invited him to ſee her at her own habitation, where ſhe would inform him of every thing which concerned her.

On the following day, Marſhal de Saxe paid her a viſit, and heard the recital of her adventures, as well as the ſhare which the Counteſs of Koniſmarck, his mother, had in them. She conjured him, at the ſame time, not to reveal any thing reſpecting her to the king, till a negociation which her huſband was agitating, was concluded, and which would be completed in three months. The marſhal ſolemnly promiſed to comply with her requeſt, and paid his viſits to her and her huſband in the moſt ſecret manner.

The three months being almoſt expired, the marſhal, on calling to ſee her, was informed, that ſhe and her huſband had quitted Paris two days before, and that M. D' Auband had been named to a majority in the iſle of Bourbon. On this information, the marſhal went immediately to Verſailles, to give account to the king of every thing that related to the princeſs; when his majeſty ſent for the miniſter of marine, M. de Machault, and, without aſſigning any reaſon, ordered him to write to the governor of the iſles of Mauritius and Bourbon, to treat M. D'Auband with every mark of diſtinction; which order was punctually executed, according to the report of Baron Grant, who had been a long time in her ſociety: and remarks, as an extraordinary circumſtance, that he had ſeen that princeſs pregnant, when ſhe was upwards of fifty, about the year 1745. The king alſo wrote to the queen of Hungary, with whom he was then at war, to inform her of the fortune and ſituation of her aunt. The queen accompanied her letter of thanks to the king with one to the princeſs, in which ſhe invited her to come and reſide with her; but on condition that ſhe would quit her huſband and daughter, for whom the king engaged to make a ſuitable proviſion. The princeſs did not heſitate a moment to refuſe theſe conditions, and remained with her huſband, till the year 1747, when he died.

Being a widow, and without children, ſhe returned to Paris, and took up her abode at the Hotel de Peru. Her deſign was to retire to a convent; but the queen of Hungary offered to fix her at Bruſſels, with a penſion of twenty thouſand florins; but it is uncertain whether ſhe went to reſide there. She was alive in 1768.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

A brief Hiſtory of epidemic and peſtilential Diſeaſes, with the principal Phenomena of the phyſical world, which precede and accompany them, and Obſervations deduced from the facts ſtated. By Noah Webſter.

Concluded from p. 197.

"THE firſt appearance of that ſeries of epidemics to be hereafter deſcribed, ſeems to have been in the meaſels at New York and Philadelphia, in autumn 1788. This diſeaſe became epidemic over the northern ſtates in 1789, but I have not the means of deſcribing its progreſs. I find, in bills of mortality, from various places, deaths by meaſles in 1789 and 90.

"In autumn 1789, appeared the influenza or epidemic catarrh. Some accounts ſay it originated in Canada." But the author confines his remarks to its progreſs in Atlantic America.

This diſeaſe was firſt obſerved, he ſays, about the cloſe of September 1789, in New York and Philadelphia. Dr Ruſh informs us, it was brought to Philadelphia by the members of Congreſs, who returned from New York about the 1ſt of October. Another account, written by one of the faculty in Philadelphia, and publiſhed in the ſeventh Volume of the Muſeum, mentions its firſt appearance there about the Friend.' yearly meeting in September. The preciſe time is probably not aſcertainable. The opinion of its propagation by contagion is, our author thinks, very fallacious. It probably appeared in detached caſes, ſome days before it became a ſubject of obſervation.

The diſtemper pervaded the wilderneſs, and ſeized the Indians; it ſpread over the ocean, and attacked ſeamen a hundred leagues from land, who, as to infection, were entirely inſulated. It appeared in the Weſt Indies nearly at the time it did in the northern ſtates; it overſpread America from the 15th to 45th degree of latitude, in about ſix to eight weeks, and how much farther it extended is not known.

"It ſhould have been mentioned," the author ſays, "that in September, anterior to the invaſion of the catarrh, the ſcarlatina anginoſa appeared in Philadelphia, but in October it yielded to the influenza, the controlling epidemic. The ſcarlet fever re-appeared in December, and became epidemic, often blending itſelf with the influenza; it exhibited one predominent feature of the whole ſeries of ſucceeding epidemics, a prevalence of bilious matter, which was often diſcharged by purging and vomiting. This diſeaſe continued to prevail in Philadelphia, and, if my information is correct, in ſome parts of New Jerſey, till the ſpring of 1790. The meaſles occurred in ſome caſes, but was not epidemic.

"It is remarkable that the ſcarlet fever appeared at Edinburgh nearly at the time of the epidemics juſt deſcribed, and of the death of the haddocks on the coaſt of Norway.

"It ſhould be remarked, that the ſcarlet fever, though epidemic in Philadelphia, did not ſpread over the country in 1790. It was hardly known in the northern ſtates till two years after. This is among the proofs that this diſeaſe does not depend on infection for its propagation. If infection was its only or principal means of propagation, the fomites exiſted in great abundance, in particular ſtates, in 1790, and ſufficient to have ſpread it over the United States. But a diſeaſe, however infectious, will not ſpread far in an atmoſphere that will not generate it. Indeed ſcarcely an hour paſſes in which ſporadic caſes of ſcarlatina or anginas of other kinds do not appear in particular places, but they never ſpread without a concurrence of elemental cauſes.

"The ſpring and ſummer of 1790, were moſtly rainy, but otherwiſe ſeaſonable weather. No remarkable epidemics prevailed, except thoſe already deſcribed; but in many places the regiſters of deaths exhibit a conſiderable increaſe of mortality. Severe earthquakes appeared on the African coaſt.

"On the 15th of January, a conſiderable ſhock of earthquake was experienced at Richmond in Virginia. At

the ſame time catarrhs were ſo prevalent in that ſtate, and in Penſylvania, as to excite an apprehenſion of another viſit of the influenza. Inflammatory diſeaſes were very frequent during the winter. In Philadelphia, the ſcarlatina anginoſt appeared late in February, and was very prevalent in March. In the interior of Carolina it was ſickly, but I have no particulars. The hooping-cough prevailed in many parts of the country.

" In the month of April, ſome fiſhermen at the Narrows, near New York, caught fourteen thouſand ſhad at a ſingle draught; to ſecure which, it was neceſſary to add ſeveral ſeines, one upon another. This circumſtance is mentioned, becauſe ſeveral medical writers have related, that an extraordinary abundance of fiſh is among the precurſors of peſtilence. It will be noted, that the peſtilential fever which has prevailed for many years paſt, firſt appeared in New York, in the autumn ſucceeding this ſingular draught of fiſh.

" On the 16th of May, at half after ten o'clock, a ſerene moonlight night, an extenſive earthquake was felt in the northern ſtates. It was preceded a few ſeconds by a rattling ſound; its duration was ſhort; its courſe, as uſual in America, from N. W. to S. E. No injury was ſuſtained.

" On the morning after the earthquake was obſerved, at Middletown, in Connecticut, a ſubſtance like honey or butter, covering the graſs and earth for a conſiderable extent." A ſimilar phenomenon appeared in Ireland in the year 1695.

" To theſe phenomena ſucceeded in Connecticut the generation of millions of that ſpecies of black worm deſcribed under the year 1770. I believe they were far leſs numerous than in 1770; they, however, appeared in great multitudes, and diſappeared in various places about the ſame time. They were very deſtructive to the graſs and corn, but their exiſtence was only of a few weeks duration.

" A paragraph in a Maryland paper, dated June 1, 1791, mentions animals there called caterpillars, but evidently the ſame ſpecies of worm. They are repreſented as marching in legions from place to place, and devouring the graſs.

" About the ſame time appeared at Lanſingburg, on the Hudſon, a ſpecies of worm that greatly injured the fruit-trees.

" But the moſt extraordinary phenomenon was the exiſtence of the canker-worms in numbers before unexampled. Whether theſe animals had made their appearance in the years preceding, I do not recollect, but in 1791, they devoured the orchards over the New England ſtates; and their ravages were repeated in the two following years. Orchards ſtanding on ſtiff clay, and in low grounds which were wet in ſpring, eſcaped; but on every ſpecies of light and dry ſoil, the trees were as dry on the 1ſt of June, as on the firſt of January. Many trees have never recovered from the effects of their ravages.

" Another worm of a diſtinct ſpecies, called the palmer-worm, overſpread our foreſts in this or the next year, devouring the leaves of the oak and other ſpecies of wood.

" It is a prevalent opinion, that uncommon flights of wild pigeons in America, indicate the approach of a ſickly ſeaſon. I am not inclined to credit popular opinion, without good grounds; but this ſeems to have been formed on a long ſeries of obſervations. Certain it is, that pigeons in the ſummer of 1791 were unuſually numerous. In Maine, there were tracts of foreſts of miles in extent, whoſe trees were covered with their neſts.

" The ſummer of 1791, was exceſſively hot. At Salem, the theremometer was at and above 80°, no leſs than fifty-five days, and above 90° twelve days; an inſtance that had not happened in many years in that cool place, although it often happens in the middle ſtates.

" On the 27th of November, Liſbon ſuſtained ſevere ſhocks of an earthquake.

" In autumn, billious remitting fevers aſſumed, in Philadelphia, the inflammatory diatheſis, ſo predominant in the laſt peſtilential conſtitution, Dr Ruſh, in his public lectures at the time, mentions this fact, although he little ſuſpected what effects that conſtitution was to produce in ſubſequent years. It was found neceſſary to bleed, from one to three times. In moſt caſes,

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the liver was affected with allthe ſymptoms of hepatitis.

"At this period, the peſtilential or epidemic conſtitution of the atmoſphere, began to ſhew itſelf in the infectious yellow fever. It appeared in New York in autumn along the Eaſt River, and carried off about two hundred perſons.—This gave ſome alarm, which ſoon ſubſided.

"In the ſummer of 1791, alſo the peſtilential principle began to ſhew its effects in the increaſed malignancy of the tropical fevers. The 'unuſual epidemic fever' in Grenada, deſcribed by Dr Chiſholm in the Edinburgh medical Commentaries for 1793, and which was the occaſion of no ſmall ſurpriſe, was the commencement of that ſeries of fatal diſeaſes, which, in ſubſequent years, made dreadful havock in the iſlands. This fever became ſo violent and infectious, contrary to the common fever of the tropics, that a laboured attempt has been made to trace it to fomites from the coaſt of Africa.

The truth is, the fever was nothing more than the common fever of the climate, with the ſuperadded malignity derived from the exiſting conſtitution of the elements. The ſame fact took place on the African coaſt; that is, the uſual fevers of the climate became more malignant. This idea is ſuggeſted by a ſeries of ſimilar events in other climates; all the diſeaſes of America at the ſame time aſſuming a ſimilar augmented violence, and ſporadic caſes of malignant fever appearing in all parts of the country. Such has been the fact in all other epidemic periods.

"To confirm this idea, let it be obſerved, that in the ſame year when this malignant fever appeared in the African ſeas, on board of ſhips, in Grenada, and in New York, as well as in other parts of America, the plague carried off two or three hundred thouſand people in Egypt, and raged in Conſtantinople with great mortality. In all theſe different countries the ſame or ſimilar effects were nearly cotemporary. The plague in Egypt continued into the next year, but I have no details of its progreſs and termination. The ſame general principle was experienced in Great Britain, and the bills of mortality continued to ſwell until the year 1793.

"In May and June 1792 a ſpecies of locuſts in the northern parts of the State of New York preyed upon the grain. The wheat-inſect continued its ravages, and appeared this year as far ſouthward as Elkridge in the ſtate of Maryland. On Long Iſland the deſtruction of wheat was great and diſtreſſing.

"In July happened at Philadelphia a violent tornado, but the ſummer was not diſtinguiſhed by the number of this ſpecies of tempeſt. In one inſtance, in Vermont, the hailſtones which fell are ſaid to have been from three to ſix inches in circumference.

"About this time a malignant fever began to reign in Charleſtown, South Carolina, carrying off the patient in three days, and occaſioning a conſiderable mortality.

"In the following winter Egypt was a prey to famine, and the ſtreets of Cairo were filled with dead bodies.

"In November 1792 ſeveral ſmart ſhocks of earthquake were felt in Perthſhire, a county in Scotland.

"In Philadelphia appeared an inſect in the form of a fly, which generated a ſmall worm or caterpillar, that attacked the tree called lime-tree, which is there uſed for ſhade. From that year to the year 1798 this inſect has preyed upon thoſe trees, and deſtroyed ſome of them. Philoſophy will not heſitate to believe the cauſe of this phenomenon, and of the peſtilence ſucceeding, to be connected.

"In 1792 commenced that ſcarlatina anginoſa which became epidemic, with great mortality. I regret that a want of exact regiſters will not permit me to trace it to its ſources with the preciſion deſirable in all ſuch caſes. I am informed that well defined caſes of the diſeaſe were obſerved in New York as early as the month of Auguſt; but it occaſioned no conſiderable mortality in that city till the following winter.

"On the 11th of January 1793 was diſcovered a comet in the conſtellation of Cepheus. it was ſeen for the laſt time by Mr Rittenhouſe on the 8th of February.

"In the courſe of this winter and the ſpring ſucceeding, the ſcarlet fever raged in New York with conſiderable mortality. It became epidemic in Philadelphia alſo in the courſe of the

ſpring;

ſpring months. Catarrh was very prevalent in the northern ſtates at the ſame time; and the ſmall-pox, by inoculation at Hartford, proved unuſually obſtinate and fatal, indicating an inſalubrious ſtate of the atmoſphere.

"In January 1794 arrived the criſis of the diſeaſe; it put on its malignant ſymptoms, and in the courſe of the ſix following months ſeized more than ſeven hundred perſons, chiefly youth, of whom died fifty-two.

"In Auguſt 1793 commenced in Philadelphia that dreadful peſtilence which alarmed the United States, and ſpread terror and diſmay over that city. The ſpring diſeaſes which uſhered in this malady were influenza, ſcarlatina, and mild bilious remittents. (See Ruſh on that diſeaſe.) Theſe are the moſt certain and immediate precurſors of of peſtilence in this country, and the influenza ſeems to be ſo in all countries.

"During this epidemic the weather was very ſultry and dry. About the 12th of September a meteor fell between the city and the hoſpital. The number of victims to the malady was four thouſand and forty.

"While this plague raged in Philadelphia, a ſimilar peſtilence carried off thouſands of Indians on the borders of Lake Michigan."

Having brought the hiſtory of epidemics to the preſent time, and ſhewn their dependence on diſturbances in the elements, and theſe again, on the appearance of comets, the author, in the ſecond volume, recapitulates the facts and arguments he had adduced in the firſt part, and introduces bills of mortality from different countries, to corroborate his arguments, and cites a variety of authors, from Ariſtotle to the preſent time, who have held a ſimilar opinion of the influence of the heavenly bodies on the ſalubrity of the air.

The work concludes with obſervations on the lunar influence; but we have already extended our review of this article beyond our uſual bounds: we ſhall therefore refer our readers to the work itſelf, from the peruſal of which we can promiſe them much amuſement and information.

A Philoſophical Treatiſe on the Paſſions. By T. Cogan, M. D.

IN our number for February p. 119 we gave ſome extracts from *part firſt* of this ingenious and acute treatiſe.

The *ſecond part* contains an enlarged view of this intereſting ſubject, or an application of the theory. It is entitled *Philoſophical Obſervations and Inquiries founded on the preceding Analyſis*, and it is devided into three chapters.

Chap. I. reſpects the *Laws of Excitement*. Here it is obſerved that 'Surprize is the efficient cauſe of Paſſion;' and that 'the characteriſtic difference between a paſſion and an affection depends on the ſuperaddition of ſurprize to the natural effect produced by the real or ſuppoſed quality of an object; that this emotion, conjoined with the ſpecific nature of its exciting cauſe, is virtually the efficient cauſe of a paſſion; the percuſſion of ſurprize rendering the affection viſible by characteriſtic ſigns correſpondent with its ſpecific nature.'

This doctrine is thus illuſtrated:

'Thus, for example, in joy, the pleaſing part of the impreſſion owes its origin to the poſſeſſion or undoubted expectancy of ſome deſirable good. This, in its loweſt influence, produces ſome degree of change in the corporeal frame. It is a ſenſation, and muſt be felt ſomewhere. The vividneſs of the impreſſion occaſioned by the impetus of ſurprize renders this ſenſation more vivid, diffuſes its effects over the whole ſyſtem, and occaſions a delectable and ungovernable flow of ſpirits, which becomes conſpicuous to every ſpectator. But as novelty is the exciting cauſe of ſurprize, in proportion as the *novelty* of the good ſubſides, ſurprize gradually diminiſhes, and leaves the mind under the influence of an *affection*, more proportionate to the real value of the object.'

From this ſtatement and exemplification, the ſecond obſervation flows as a neceſſary corollary: viz. '*Paſſions and Emotions are of a tranſitory nature; the Affections alone are permanent*;' and hence follows another of a practical kind, that 'we are not to look to the paſſions and emotions either for permanent well-being or for permanent wretchedneſs.'

Chapter II. enumerates *the Cauſes which create a Diverſity in our Affections*. Notwithſtanding the ſimilarity of the human conſtitution, no animal exhibits ſuch a variety of character as man; and it is only by conſidering the differ-

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ent ways in which different men collect and aſſociate ideas, that we can account for their various predilections and purſuits.

'All the above cauſes which operate ſo powerfully upon the mind, and impreſs it with ſuch a diverſity or contrariety of ſenſations, have ſtill a degree of uniformity in their mode of action. We may ſtill ſuppoſe that the ſame individual, placed under their immediate influence, would always entertain ſimilar ideas and receive ſimilar impreſſions. But this is not always the caſe. Certain circumſtances create ſuch a *pre-diſpoſition* within us, that we ſhall, at different ſeaſons, be very differently affected by the ſame object, both reſpecting the kind of paſſion or affection excited, and the degree of power it may exerciſe over us: and they conſtitute that ſtate of mind, which we frequently deſcribe by being in the humour, or not in the humour. The circumſtances to which we now refer, exert their primary effect upon the corporeal or nervous ſyſtem, render that more ſuſceptible of impreſſions at one time than another, diſpoſe it to be very differently affected by the ſame objects; and, through its channel, to affect the ſtate of our minds concerning them.

'Theſe obſervations relate to the power of what the medical world has termed the *non-naturals*, which exert as great an influence over the diſpoſitions of the mind, as they are productive of ſalutary or morbid pre-diſpoſitions reſpecting the body. All thoſe circumſtances, for example, which are calculated to invigorate the frame, and rouſe it from a ſtate of indolence and inactivity, neceſſarily communicate a correſpondent vigour to the mind, by which it becomes more adapted to receive impreſſions of a certain claſs, and to be more powerfully influenced by particular circumſtances and qualities in objects than at the preceding period. Such are the manifeſt effects of refreſhing ſleep to fatigued and exhauſted natures, of invigorating viands, of cheerful weather, &c. Whatever produces an uneaſy ſenſation in the corporeal ſyſtem, is apt to render the mind peeviſh and fretful, and diſpoſe it to be much more powerfully affected than uſual by incidents of a diſagreeable nature; ſuch as loſſes, diſappointments, the improper conduct of others, &c. It has been frequently noticed by practitioners, that patients are much more fretful and impatient in a ſtate of convaleſcence than during the more ſevere periods of their diſeaſe. The returning powers of ſenſation make them feel the ſtate of the diſordered frame more minutely than during the oppreſſive ſtate of the diſeaſe; and their comfortleſs ſenſations communicate an unuſual fretfulneſs to the temper. Again, thoſe things which heat and irritate to a conſiderable degree, foſter all turbulent and irritable paſſions; while thoſe which diffuſe a pleaſing ſenſation over the ſyſtem, diſpoſe to benevolence and goodwill. It is a maxim with ſome in modern days never to aſk a favour of an epicure, till after his meals; and the Ancients were not unacquainted with the *mollia tempora fandi*. Whatever chills and debilitates, diſpoſes to timidity; and local ſituations which are retired and gloomy, are moſt conducive to melancholy impreſſions. Indeed ſo dependant is the ſtate of the mind upon that of the body, that nothing can produce a conſiderable change in the latter, without exciting pre-diſpoſitions ſomewhat analogous in the former. The food which recruits the exhauſted powers of animal nature, exhilirates and invigorates the mind: the exceſs which burdens the body, benumbs the powers of the ſoul. The painful and comfortleſs ſenſations produced by flatulencies and indigeſtions in hypochondriac temperaments, have ſometimes produced, and ſometimes been miſtaken for, an anxious ſtate of mind; and the medicines which relieve the one, will adminiſter comfort to the other. The ſenſations of hunger, cold, fatigue, &c. being diſagreeable in themſelves, induce an uneaſy reſtleſs ſtate of mind, and petulance of temper. The ſtate of the atmoſphere, peculiarities of climate, ſeaſons of the year, have their mental influence; diſpoſe to a cheerful vivacity or gloominеſs of diſpoſition, induce a languor or invigorate the mental powers. The influence of narcotics upon the mind is univerſally noticed. The exhilarating effects of opiates, the extravagant wildneſs, the pleaſing delirium with which they affect the brain, the Elyſian pleaſures they ſometimes communicate to the imagination, and the conſequent torpor and debility diffuſed over the whole ſyſtem, have been

been frequently remarked. Under their ſtimulating influence, man has ſhewn himſelf equal to undertakings which it was apparent madneſs to attempt; and the ſubſequent depreſſion has marked him for a coward. The effects of ſpiritous and fermented liquors are no leſs obvious, as every one has too frequent an occaſion to remark. Theſe effects are obſerved to vary according to the quality of the liquor, the previous ſtate of the ſubject's mind, or the temperament of his body. Some kinds of potations have a tendency to induce a kind of pleaſing ſtupefaction; ſo that if they do not inſpire new ideas, they ſeem to render the Sot perfectly contented with the few he poſſeſſes. Theſe are the frequent effects of malt liquors, and the ingredient mixed with them. While other liquors, as the ſparkling champaine, exhilarate the ſpirits to an unuſual degree, and promote a flow of lively and witty ideas. Tempers naturally warm and impetuous are generally very litigious and quarrelſome in their cups. Others are rendered quarrelſome in a ſtate of intoxication, contrary to their uſual diſpoſitions, through the diſagreeable irritation diffuſed over the ſyſtem by the unuſual ſtimulus. Some perſons, on the other hand, who are ſurrounded with diſtracting cares, or oppreſſed with extreme poverty, having for the inſtant drowned thought and reflection in the bewitching draught, which operates like the waters of *Lethe*, they obtain a temporary releaſe from their mental ſufferings, and enjoy an extraordinary and frantic flow of ſpirits in the oblivion of their miſery.

'Inſtances ſimilar to the above are infinitely numerous; but theſe are ſufficient to illuſtrate the fact that many circumſtances by primarily affecting the body produce a correſpondent change upon the mind; ſtrengthen many of its affections, and pre-diſpoſe to paſſions and emotions, by which it would not otherwiſe have been affected. It may be remarked in general that the ſenſibility of the ſyſtem, or ſuſceptibility of impreſſion, when greatly increaſed by intoxication or any other cauſe, will render the ſame individual amorous, or generous, or courageous, or paſſionate and quarrelſome, according as occaſions and incidents favourable to one or other of theſe affections and emotions may preſent themſelves.

'Thus have we enumerated the principal cauſes, which have a powerful influence over the affections; which occaſion that great diverſity obſervable in the human ſpecies, endowed with ſimilar capacities, and apparently placed in ſimilar ſituations. Cauſes by the influence of which one claſs of rational beings differs eſſentially from another equally rational; individuals from individuals in each claſs, and individuals ſo frequently from themſelves.'

The IIId. and laſt Chapter conſiders the *Particular Effects reſulting from the Operation of the Paſſions and Affections.* Of this branch of his ſubject, the author takes three important views, inveſtigating their phyſical, metaphyſical, and moral effects. He next conſiders the influence of the paſſions on thoughts and language; and, in the laſt place, their effects on our character and happineſs. Though the laſt, theſe are not the leaſt momentous ſubjects of inquiry; and the value of Dr C.'s remarks may be inferred from the following extracts:

'It is manifeſt that both virtue and vice are the offſpring of paſſions and affections in themſelves innocent. The natural deſires and affections implanted in our very make are void of guilt. Virtue alone requires a proper choice, innocent purſuits, and moderation in our enjoyments. Vice conſiſts in an improper, or forbidden choice, in the exceſs or perverſion of the natural propenſity of our natures. Lawleſs ambition is the exceſs of a deſire to diſtinguiſh ourſelves, which, under certain reſtrictions, is a blameleſs incentive to uſeful actions. As every ſpecies of debauchery conſiſts in the irregular indulgence of appetites in themſelves natural and innocent, thus are the moſt diſorderly and malevolent affections, the abuſe of ſome affections, which in certain circumſtances may be allowable and beneficial. Envy is anger, unjuſt and pettiſh, at the good fortune of another, mixed with a very falſe idea of our ſuperior deſerts. Cruelty is the exceſs of a ſeverity which in itſelf may be juſtifiable; and malice the moſt inveterate is the cruelty of envy, attempting by words or actions to deſtroy or diminiſh the good we cannot participate.

'Thus then it appears that character depends upon the prevalent uſe or abuſe

buſe of certain propenſities or affections of our natures. Thoſe who ſelect and cultivate the moſt beneficial are the beſt of characters; thoſe, who are habituated to the moſt injurious, are the worſt.'——

'Were the imagination commanded to paint the higheſt felicity to be enjoyed by created beings, it would ſurely point out the union of the following emotions and affections. Ardent love for an object decidedly worthy of our love, chaſtened with high veneration: aſtoniſhment inſpired by the contemplation of the number and extent of its excellencies, and at the unremitted exertion of theſe excellencies in the diffuſion of good; admiration at the wiſe means adapted to the accompliſhment of the intereſting purpoſe; joy and gratitude for benefits already received; lively hope of good incalculable in reſerve for ourſelves, conjointly with others whoſe welfare we ardently deſire; accompanied with a conſciouſneſs that we alſo have contributed a ſomething to the general maſs of felicity according to the extent of our ability! Theſe are ingredients to conſtitute the perfection of bliſs! Love, joy, gratitude, ſurprize, admiration, complacency, hope, and benevolence unbounded, may thus occupy the mind in a tranſporting variety, or by exerting their united powers at the ſame inſtant occaſion inconceivable raptures!!!'

Select Eulogies of Members of the French Academy, with Notes; by the late M. D'Alembert. Tranſlated from the French, with a Preface and additional Notes, by J. Aikin, M. D. 2 Vols. 8vo. 10s. Boards. Cadell jun. and Davies.

IN the preface, Dr Aikin preſents a ſketch of D'Alembert's life, and endeavours to extenuate, in many reſpects, the faults which have been imputed to him. He acknowledges, however, that there are faults in the great mathematician's writings, and he has taken ſome liberties in expunging and correcting.

"D'Alembert, (ſays the Doctor,) with all his merit as a writer, is prolix in his ſtyle, and often employs a profuſion of words and images, by which his meaning is rather weakened than enforced. Moreover, in giving ſcope to reflections, he is apt to accumulate one upon another, or ſtart aſide collateral matter, ſo as to involve the thread of diſcourſe, and embarraſs the reader. The tranſlator has occaſionally ventured, according to his judgment, to correct theſe faults by moderate pruning, yet without attempting to alter the general colour of the author's ſtyle. Theſe ſlight retrenchments are the whole of his omiſſions in the *eulogies themſelves*, except in a few inſtances, where he has ſacrificed ſentences or clauſes, on account of repetitions or redundancies. But with reſpect to the *notes*, he has uſed much greater liberties, both in abridging the language, omitting clauſes, and leaving out whole articles, when containing matter which appeared to him either not likely to intereſt an Engliſh reader, or capable of giving juſt offence. He believes he may now confidently preſent this ſelection to the public, as being free from any thing that can excite diſpleaſure in the enlightened friend of order, religion, and good morals. On the contrary, he hopes that the work will be found highly favourable to all theſe great intereſts.

"With reſpect to his own notes, he ſubmits them, without remark, to the candour of his readers."

Vol. I. Contains the eulogies of Maſſillon, the Abbe de St Pierre, Boſſuet, and Boileau Deſpreaux.

Vol. II. contains the eulogies of Flechier, La Motte, Charles Perrault, Abbe Fleury, Deſtouches, and Crebillon.

The memoir on Flechier, Biſhop of Niſmes, whoſe funeral orations on Marſhal Turenne and the Duke de Montauſier eſtabliſhed for him a character for pulpit eloquence, which neither the vicciſſitudes in taſte, nor the abilities of ſubſequent candidates for ſimilar fame, during a very long period, have diminiſhed,—ſeems to have been compoſed with more candour, and with leſs ſpleen againſt the dignitaries of the church, than were uſual with the great mathematician.

Perhaps, however, the eulogy on *La Motte* is the moſt agreeable that has been ſelected, as having fewer diſcuſſions of religious and political ſubjects, and being enlivened with more cha-

characteriſtic anecdotes: yet the author begins with a reflection on the Jeſuits, though he is obliged to allow that they were, 'an order of men who have deſerved well of letters by their abilities and writings.—*La Motte* early diſtinguiſhed himſelf as a Lyric poet, writing with a conſiderable degree of ſucceſs for the opera, both comic and ſerious. He afterward produced ſeveral tragedies, of which the reception was various; but his *Ines de Caſtro* met with unbounded applauſe within the theatre, though it was much criticiſed without. This play ſtill continues to fill an honourable ſtation among the moſt intereſting dramas on the French ſtage. The fables of this author are inferior only to thoſe of La Fontaine; which are indiſputably the firſt for wit, humour, ſimplicity, and originality, in any language. Early in life, *La Motte* formed a cloſe friendſhip with *Fontenelle*, and a partnerſhip with him, in defending the moderns againſt the antients, in *The Battle of the Books*; which was fought in France with greater fury, perhaps, than elſewhere. He had conſequently the *Daciers* and *Boileau* for his foes, whoſe claſſical rage he repelled with temper and liberality, perhaps more than by proweſs and advantage of ground.

" If (ſays his eulogiſt) the verſes of la Motte are not maſterpieces of poetry, his proſe-writings may be regarded as models of ſtyle. His academical diſcourſes, in particular, gained the higheſt applauſes. For theſe they were indebted not only to their real merit, but to another of the author's talents, which it would be unjuſt to paſs over in ſilence. No one read, or rather recited, (for he was blind,) in a more ſeductive and faſcinating manner: gliding rapidly and with a low voice over the feeble paſſages; dwelling with intelligence, though without affectation, upon the happier parts; finally, giving his recitation that kind of delicate punctuation, which renders ſenſible excellencies of different ſpecies by nice and varied inflexions, and avoiding with the greateſt care that emphatical manner, which diſguſts the hearer by attempting to command his acquieſcence, and miſſes its effect by endeavouring to augment it."

" A young man, upon whoſe foot he once happened to tread in a crowd, gave him a blow on the face. 'Sir,' ſaid la Motte to him, you will be very ſorry for what you have done: I am blind.'

" The friendly bond which attached him and Fontenelle is eſpecially worthy of being made a model by men of letters; it never ſlackened and is their reciprocal eulogy. Fontenelle has even ſeveral times ſaid, that it was the faireſt feature of his life never to have been jealous of la Motte. They mutually enlightened and guided each other, both in their works and in their conduct.

The Theory and Practice of finding the Longitude at Sea or Land; to which are added, various methods of determining the Latitude of a place, and variation of Compaſs, with new Tables. By Dr Andrew M'Kay, L. L. D. F. R. S. S. &c.

THIS valuable work, formerly appeared in one volume octavo, but the reputation it ſoon acquired among ſcientific men, loudly called for a new edition. The work, as it now appears from the hands of the author, may be almoſt conſidered as an entire new treatiſe: not only the defects of the former have been completely corrected, but the variety of new tables, additional problems, and other uſeful information, renders theſe two volumes highly intereſting to every man of ſcience. Indeed, from the deep inveſtigations, as well as practical directions, with which they abound, we can with confidence recommend them as equally gratifying to the learned aſtronomer, and the practical navigator. The whole having been printed under the author's eye; it has the recommendation of great accuracy, and is well ſupplied with the neceſſary plates.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LONDON.

Theology.

The Reſtoration of the Jews, the Criſis of all Nations; or, an arrangement of the Scripture Prophecies, which relate to the Reſtoration of the Jews, and to ſome of the moſt intereſting Cir-

Circumſtances which are to accompany and diſtinguiſh that important Event; with Illuſtrations and Remarks drawn from the preſent Situation and apparent Tendencies of Things, both in Chriſtian and Mahomedan Countries. By J. Bicheno, M. A. 8vo. 2s. 6d. Johnſon.

Religious Union; being a ſketch of the Plan for uniting Catholics and Preſbyterians with the Eſtabliſhed Church. 8vo. 1s. Mawman.

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A Miniſterial Regiſter, or Companion to the Political Hiſtory of the Preſent Reign, exhibiting at one View the ſucceſſive Changes in all the principal Departments of Government, in proper Order and Date, and affording an eaſy and immediate Reference to the ſubſiſting Adminiſtration, at any Period required, collectively or individually. Folio Sheet. 3s. 6d. Ogilvy and Son.

It is probable that Dr Prieſtley's Chart of Hiſtory gave the firſt idea of this Miniſteral Chart or Regiſter; which exhibits at one glance the ſeries of adminiſtrations, from the acceſſion of his Majeſty in 1760 to 1800, and their relative duration. The Pitt and Newcaſtle, Bute, Grenville, Rockingham, Grafton, North, 2d Rockingham, Shelburne, Coalition, and Pitt Adminiſtrations, are diſtinguiſhed by different colours. On one ſide of the chart, are marked the different preliminaries under which the ſeveral adminiſtrations ſubſiſted; and on the other ſide, the different wars in which this country has been engaged, with their commencement and duration. The margin affords biographical references to the ſeveral perſons whoſe names are found in the columns of the regiſter,—In a word, this ſheet affords a ſort of bird's eye view of the adminiſtrations, parliaments, and wars of the preſent reign; which will be acceptable to thoſe who wiſh to be ſaved the trouble of turning over many books. M. R.

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POETRY.

For the Scots Magazine.

VERSES

Inscribed to the Birds, the inhabitants of the late woods of Bellevue.

WHERE will the jetty Blackbirds fly
To woo their dusky mates?
Their banks that wav'd their verdure high
Have now no deep retreats.

The woods where last they taught their young
From tree to tree to soar,
And heard their first attempts at song
Will shield their young no more.

Prone on the banks so dreary now
The lifeless trunks remain;
Of many a branchy elm laid low,
And many a nodding plane.

But lo! succeeding sylvan charms
A splendid prospect rise,
Edina stretches out her arms
And lifts them to the skies.

And here, she cries, the street, the square,
The crescent gay, shall stand;
And here the wide canal shall bear
The wealth of every land.

Ye warblers of the vocal groves
That grac'd these banks so long,
In other woods pursue your loves,
And charm them with your song.

For what can man?—at grandeur's call,
Himself the victim lies;
Though fellow-men in millions fall
The schemes of glory rise.

Ye blackbirds, thrushes, finches, tits!
If ye can act on plan,
Like me, amidst the feuds of states,
Be merry as you can.

Our wants are few, and these to meet
Kind action urges health;
The bread that labour earns is sweet,
Contentment ample wealth.

For the Scots Magazine.

ODE TO HUNTING.

Addressed to Captain M—d, himself a Keen Sportsman.

Non eget Mauris jaculis, neque arcu,
Nec venenatis gravida sagittis,
Fusce, pharetra.
Hor. Lib. 1. *Car.* 20.

DELICIOUS pastime ever dear!
To such as rural frolicks cheer,
Discourager of woe;
Great guardian of precarious health,
A boon more precious than the wealth
The Indies can bestow.

How much the sportsmen I admire
Whose steely strength and natal fire,
Them from the tempest shield;
While they the storm's rage defy,
Delighted with the beagles cry
They skud along the field.

From hill to dale they eager fly,
Then ling'ring, likely fields they try,
Solicitous for sport:
They fondly first the fallow eye
Unlucky there, to stubble hie,
To furze at last resort.

There, with the most uncommon care,
A timid solitary hare,
Had made her artful form;
There, until now the creature lay,
Neither the prowling poachers prey,
Nor injur'd by the storm.

They search around the babbling brook,
With a most penetrating look,
Each bush howe'er conceal'd;
Accumbent there poor puss is found
By the sagacious, sentient hound;
And forc'd to flight to yield.

She tried to steal unseen away,
But trusty Towler, tho' a-stray,
Observ'd her leave her seat;
Soon to his fellows he gave tongue,
The vallies soon with echoes rung,
Which rugged rocks repeat.

Closely pursued she runs her round,
Afraid, in every hollow found,
She hears the beagles cry;
She squats, then doubles, squats again,*
Alas! Invention is in vain,
She soon, too soon must die.

Fatigued now with excessive heat,
She longs to reach her former seat;
Depriv'd almost of breath:
So softly seeks the verdant grove,
Where erst she shar'd the sweets of love,
To brave a dreadful death.

Thus does the weary traveller sigh,
When an impending storm is nigh,
To visit home once more;
Thus the brave mariners when toss'd
On oceans bed, and near the coast,
Impatient eye the shore.

Princes Street, C. M.
May 1st, 1801.

* All these are terms used in hunting.

For

A TRIBUTE TO THE BRAVE,

On the death of General Abercromby.

HOW long ſhall *War*, by furies driven,
Inſatiate pour th' enſanguin'd flood!
When—when ſhall *Peace*, in ſmiles, from Heaven
Deſcend and cloſe this ſcene of blood!

How long, ye Demons, drench'd in gore,
Muſt Virtue mourn your crimes in vain!
Turn her twoln eye from ſhore to ſhore!
And, ſhudd'ring, weep her Patriots ſlain!

Touch'd at her tears that ſtreaming flow
(Juſt tribute to the good and brave),
Britannia, clad in ſable woe,
Bends o'er her ABERCROMBY's grave!

"And could not age," ſhe ſorrowing cries,
"Protect from blood Fate's final doom!
"Gild thy laſt eve with ſofter ſkies,
"And lay thee gently in the tomb.

"Rock'd in the cradle of alarms;
"Nurs'd in the ſchool where honour bleeds;
"Rejoicing in the din of arms,
"Soon valour hail'd thy future deeds:

"Yet, midſt the zeal that fir'd thy breaſt,
"Mild Hope her pencil'd colours drew;
"Pictur'd the ſcene where peace at laſt
"With fame enjoys the fav'rite few;

"Pourtray'd the fond paternal ſpot,
"Where oft rapt mem'ry loves to ſtray!
"Oft turns to cheer life's wilder'd lot,
"Tho' faintly gleams the diſtant way."

Vain hope!—with War's indignant frown
Fame twin'd the cyprus with the bay;—
"Be *this*," ſhe cried, "the laurel'd crown,
"To deck my hero's parting day!

"Dropt in the ſhade of ſtill repoſe,
"Unhonor'd ſleep the valiant dead;—
"Bright as his day ſhall beam the cloſe,
"He ſleeps in *Glory's patriot bed*!"

Edinburgh, 22d May 1801. H. M.

On Lord Nelſon's ſending a flag of truce to Copenhagen in the midſt of victory.

AGAIN the tide of rapture ſwells!
Britannia ſees new trophies riſe!
Again the trump of conqueſt tells
That with the brave *compaſſion* lies.

In vain the carnage of the field;
In vain the empire of the main;—
The brave may bleed--the brave may yield;
But Mercy binds the brave again!

True to the dictates of the heart,
That melts to *Pity's* godlike glow,
Humanity arreſts the dart
Half wing'd to lay the vanquiſh'd low!

Swift through the battle's thund'ring ſtorm
See! deck'd in ſmiles, ſhe takes her ſtand;
Aſſumes her Nelſon's fav'rite form,
And lifts her ægis o'er the land!

Struck with the radiance of her ſhield,
Returning friendſhip warms the Dane,
The brave may fight--the brave may yield;
But Mercy binds the brave again!

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

To the Editor of the Scots Magazine.

SIR,

THOUGH neither an Athenian, nor a deſcendant of Bacchus, the Stage has long been my favourite amuſement; for "when inſtruction becomes our entertainment, vice grows deteſtable and virtue delightful."

I have occaſionally attended to all the revolutions of the 'mimic world' in this part of the Northern hemiſphere theſe thirty years paſt, and cannot refrain from making one remark, which is, that it has too often happened in this metropolis, that merit has been neglected, and buffoonery encouraged.

I am old enough to remember when Foote, "the dramatic noun-ſubſtantive," and the then favourite ſons of Momus, Woodward and Weſton, (a trio, on whoſe like we ſhall not look again,) were in Edinburgh, they were by no means uſed "according to their deſert," though the manager kept up a ſhew of grandeur that would have better ſuited the ambaſſador of our late *worthy* ally PAUL, than the ſatyriſt of vice and hypocriſy. How often have I ſeen Digges (a name that will long be revered by the admirers of the drama) pourtray the magnanimity of Cato, the remorſe

remorſe of Wolſey, and the heart-rending ſufferings of old Lear, in colouring and expreſſion ſo exquiſitely fine, that my very hairs

" ——————did ſtand on end
" Like quills upon the fretful porcupine,"

to almoſt empty benches; while, if Signior Ferzi had been to walk on a rope from the gallery to the ſtage, with a bottle on his head, there would have been an overflowing houſe. By the run of the School for Scandal, our Italian manager Corri was enabled for a while to ſwim "like boys on bladders," but he ultimately ſunk under the weight of his debts, and was only releaſed by the benignity of the Britiſh laws. Neither the univerſal abilities of Wilkinſon, his private worth, nor his full company, could draw the attention of the capital of the North, till he was ſome hundred pounds out of pocket; and though he was at laſt aſſiſted by the interference of certain public characters, yet all his after ſucceſs did little more than make up his loſſes in the beginning of the ſeaſon. The late Mr Roſs's merit in Othello, Jaffier, Caſſalio, Eſſex, Horatio, Townly, &c. has ſeldom been equalled, either here or in London; yet frequently have I ſeen "his deareſt action" in all theſe heroes, for little more than the charges of the night; when, if Babtiſti had advertiſed to give his egg dance, or the ladder-jumping, the theatre would have been crowded. Though Jackſon had ſeveral good companies during his management, we all know the misfortunes which cloſed his reign:—yet, without having at any time above three or four performers worth the naming, Mr Kemble, by hob-goblins, ſpectres, and blue devils, is known to have cleared a very handſome fortune during the laſt three years he was here, a circumſtance which will neither ſupport the honour nor the taſte of this audience for theatrical amuſements.

I know that in the ſpace of time which I have now adverted to, ſeveral *ſtars* have blazoned, and been adored, viz. Mrs Yates, Mrs Siddons, Mr Barry, the late Mr Henderſon, Mr John Kemble, &c. but I alſo know that others who poſſeſſed great abilities were much neglected, amongſt whom were Mr Reddiſh, Mr Lewis (the firſt time he was here) Mr King, the late Mrs Pope, Mrs Crawford &c.

But, ſays a celebrated hiſtorian, nations as well as men improve, and I am extremely happy that the inhabitants of this city ſeem *now* reſolved to be the patrons of merit wherever found, a convincing proof of which we have recently had in the uncommon ſupport given to the performers who took benefits, ſome of whom had higher receipts than any ſtationed performer ever had in this theatre.

You have already noticed that we have got two new managers this ſeaſon, Mr Aitken and Mr Jackſon, the former a man of much experience and wealth; qualifications very uſeful to the caterer for public taſte, and their ſucceſs has been great beyond example. I am told they were rather late in concluding their private arrangements laſt harveſt, which occaſioned a deficiency in the numbers from which they were to ſelect their company. They have, however, been lucky enough to fall in with ſeveral performers who have become very great favourites with the public. Mr Woods and Mr Rock are ſo well known as excellent actors, and to poſſeſs much honour and integrity in private life, that any encomiums on them muſt be ſuperfluous: the latter had the largeſt benefit ever given to any performer here that was engaged for a ſeaſon. One excellent property he poſſeſſes, which I cannot overlook,—in all his merry modes he never forgets that

" A jeſt's proſperity lies in the ear
" Of him who hears it, never in the tongue
" Of him who makes it."

Mr Young is one of the moſt promiſing young men I have ſeen—He poſſeſſes great eaſe, and is the beſt genteel comedian we have had theſe many years—His figure may, by force, be held as rather *petit* for the general run of Tragedy, but his Hamlet was a noble exertion; nor were his Douglas, Poſthumous, and Macbeth much, if any thing inferior. Othello is too great a taſk for him—nor do I think he was very happy in Haſtings; but as I underſtand he makes his profeſſion his only ſtudy, I truſt he will "take inſtruction with pleaſure, and applauſe with humility;"—if ſo, he cannot fail, in my opinion, of being an ornament

nament to the ſtage. A Mr Toms, and our Caledonian Grant are both of this company too; the former ſpeaks ſenſibly, but he has a moſt unpleaſant countenance, and a harſh monotonous voice; yet he ſeems

"One, whom the muſic of his own vain tongue
Doth ravish, like enchanting harmony."

The latter, is the all-work player of the houſe;—Tragedy, Comedy, Opera, or Farce, are the ſame to him, but, from his unfortunate face, and a want of due attention to his author, he maims moſt characters he attempts without mercy. Turpin is perhaps an uſeful hand, but a *copy* of Munden, or any other perſon, will not go down here, in the ſphere he moves in. We have alſo Miſs Waiſtein, who made her *debut* at Liverpool laſt harveſt as Caliſta---She is very young, and conſequently very inexperienced, having that diffidence about her, natural to juvenile dramatic efforts; but the transformations of Jupiter or Neptune

"Were never for a piece of beauty rarer."

From the powers ſhe ſhowed in Caliſta, Jane Shore, Imogen, and Deſdemona, I am fully perſuaded ſhe has a juſt idea of the buſineſs ſhe undertakes, and that in a ſhort time ſhe will be a very conſiderable acquiſition to any theatre in Britain; ſhe poſſeſſes likewiſe a moſt bewitching muſical talent, which ſo often as exerted, never fails to pleaſe. Miſs Duncan, from York, is a very ſprightly comic actreſs, and has been generally well received. She has attempted genteel Comedy, and even there has been tolerably ſucceſsful; but her *forte* lies evidently in the Romp. Mrs Kennedy is a good Mrs Candour, Mrs Racket, &c. and well ſupplies that line of buſineſs.

I am informed that we are to have Mr Cook from Covent Garden, and Miſs De Camp from Drury Lane, during the enſuing race week, about which time you may probably hear again from Sir, Yours, &c.

SIMON BURR.

Edinburgh, 25th April, 1801.

Othello.

THE Tragedy of Othello has always been eſteemed one of Shakeſpeare's maſter-pieces—by many it is aſſerted to be his beſt performance. Both Dr Young and Voltaire choſe the ſame ſubject, and cloſely imitated his plan, in their plays of the Revenge and Zara. We know well the ſucceſs of the Revenge, and of the other we are told

"From rack'd Othello's rage he rais'd his ſtile,
"And ſnatch'd the brand that lights this tragic pile;
"Zara's ſucceſs his utmoſt hopes outflew,
"And a twice twentieth weeping audience drew."

On Monday I attended the repreſentation of this Tragedy for the ſecond time this ſeaſon. I have already ſhown that I admire Mr Young much, and think him an actor of very great abilities; but as I have endeavoured to make truth and candour my tutors, I would injure that performer as well as myſelf, if I did not fairly ſay that in my mind his powers do not entirely ſuit this valiant Moor. There is no character in any living play that demands more requiſites. Mr Young's figure is not of ſufficient importance, a defect in nature which even induced Garrick to renounce the part; neither is his voice, although good, powerful and extenſive enough for the violent climaxes which occur in the third and laſt acts. He related his "courſe of love" with reverential awe, yet manly deportment; but he was guilty of a too common, though obvious fault, in frequently addreſſing the audience inſtead of the ſenators—He made an egregious blunder regarding the handkerchief, which is ſo material an engine in the piece, taking it from Deſdemona and deliberately throwing it away, thereby rendering himſelf the cauſe of all the after miſchief founded on the loſs of that magic gift, forgetting that, according to Æmilia, Deſdemona "dropt it by negligence."

Iago is hypocritical, ſubtile, and unrelenting; accompliſhing all his villainous ſchemes under the maſk of friendſhip. Mr Woods, in the repreſentation of this character, can ſcarcely be praiſed too highly.—His looks, (if it is not an awkward compliment)—his heſitative, cautious delivery of ſpeech—his pretenſions to honeſty, and love for Othello—his inſinuating manner of

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exciting him to jealouſy, while he affects anxiety to guard him againſt that ruinous paſſion—his levity with Caſſio in the ſecond act—his playing on Roderigo "for his ſport and profit"—and his marked utterance in the ſoliloquies, were, altogether, one of the correcteſt portraits of this demi-devil I ever ſaw. *Caſſio* is deſcribed by Dr Johnſon as brave, benevolent, and honeſt; but had he ſeen Mr Harwood in the part, it ſeems doubtful if even that manufacturer of words could have coined any ſufficient to deſcribe the wretchedneſs of the attempt.—Solemn as the ſtory is, we could ſcarcely keep down our riſible faculties at hearing Iago tell us that ſuch a non-deſcript was

"Fram'd to make women falſe!"——

His exclamations on the loſs of "Reputation" called to my remembrance Farquhar's *Lyric* repeating his parody,

"Let all the lights be burn't out to a
ſnuff,
"And gods meet gods, and play at
blindman's buff."

Why did not the managers ſet on Mr Toms in this injured officer?—the taſk would have been leſs arduous than the "yellow Jachimo," which he lately mounted, without a ſingle qualification, either in perſon, voice, or manner.

Egan's *Roderigo* was what I cannot commend, though it was not the worſt effort he has made here.

The ſimplicity, gentleneſs, and conſcious innocence of *Deſdemona*, were moſt affectingly depicted by Miſs Walſtein. She evidently requires tutelage; but on this occaſion, her ſurpriſe, when charged by Othello with incontinency, was finely conceived—confuſion ſeemed to overpower her,

"——till reviving blood aroſe,
"And, like the morn, vermilion'd o'er
her face."

—As ſhe proceeded in her vindication, every look and geſture acquired new grace, and ſpoke as eloquently as the words ſhe uttered.

I am, &c.
TIMOTHY PLAIN.

The Theatre at Glaſgow was opened on Friday the 8th current, by the Edinburgh Comedians; and we are happy to learn that the company has met with tolerable ſucceſs.

We hear from Newcaſtle that the Theatre of that place has lately been much deſerted. The manager's hero, Mr Siddons, has left him, ſome ſay in a *huff*, and others ſay in bad health. Mrs Kemble has diſpleaſed the town by frequently leaving them and joining other companies. Poor Kemble himſelf recently killed "five Richmonds," and fought the ſixth even "in the throat of death" to a *fifty ſhilling houſe!* —but—"we cannot blame them!"

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Continued from p. 282.

Iriſh Martial-law.

March 16. Lord Caſtlereagh ſaid, before he moved the order of the day for the ſecond reading of the Martial-law bill, he wiſhed to trouble the houſe with a few words reſpecting the regulation of courts-martial under this bill in Ireland. He ſaid, a clauſe was propoſed to this effect in 1799, but he thought it was more reſpectful to leave the power to the chief governor, who would conſequently take upon himſelf a heavy reſponſibility: as, in certain caſes, it might have been neceſſary that ſo ſmall a number as three ſhould be deemed ſufficient to conſtitute a court martial, yet he did not know a ſingle inſtance where it had been confined to ſo ſmall a number. Indeed, almoſt in every caſe, a previous enquiry was inſtituted by the officers or magiſtrates, who reported, and, according to their report, a court was or was not granted. Without encumbering the law with a detail of regulations, the preſent bill preferred leaving the queſtion to the viceroy, to whom of courſe it attached a great and

heavy responsibility. His lordship then moved the order of the day, which being read,

Sir John Parnell observed, that Lord Cornwallis certainly always inclined to the side of mercy. He did not suppose the hon. member meant to imply any accusation against the noble marquis, but it must be admitted, that in the height of the rebellion, many cruelties were exercised, but not by courts martial or the lord lieutenant. If the state of Ireland was such that martial law was necessary, he wished to see it modified from year to year, until it assimilated as close as possible to the constitution. He wished exceedingly to see one code of laws for England and Ireland; and he regretted much, that while the Habeas Corpus act was suffered to expire here, it was in its progress to be continued in Ireland. He thought the two countries were to be identified, not alone in taxes, but their laws and constitution. He was of opinion, that the application of the military force was necessary in Ireland, but he wished the present law would approach the constitution as near as the nature of the case would admit.

Sir L. Parsons said, during the last year there was but one court martial under the bill. He did not now rise for the purpose of opposing the order of the day, but merely to vindicate the character of the country. In addition to this, it was a pretty good proof of its not being necessary, that no recourse was had to act under the bill in the province of Connaught, which comprised the fourth part of Ireland.

Lord Castlereagh said, as long as the civil power was adequate to maintain a due respect for the laws, and that judges and jurors could do their duty without interruption, recourse would not be had to the act.

The question being called for, the motion was agreed to.—The bill was then read a second time, and ordered to be committed.

March 29. On the question being put that the Martial law bill be read a third time, Sir John Parnel said, he did not rise to oppose the motion, but merely to say, that he differed in opinion with those who argued that the bill was necessary, in consequence of the disturbed state of the country. He assured the house on the contrary, that Ireland was tranquil.

Sir F. Burdett said, the house was called upon to pass the bill, on the grounds of loose assertion, without the establishment of any fact. The cause of the dissolution of the Irish parliament would be found, he said, in the Convention bill passed in that country —the Gunpowder act, and the bill for Indemnifying Torture—these were acts of which the Irish parliament stood convicted, and was now finally extinct. He next alluded to a circumstance, where a yeoman of the name of Wooladine, because he had an animosity with a man of the name of Dogherty, called him out of his bed, and shot him dead on the spot. This murderer was tried by a court martial, and escaped, having pleaded that he was authorised so to do by directions issued by marquis Cornwallis, that every loyalist in arms was authorized to shoot any person who was suspected of being a rebel.

Mr R. Fitzgerald observed, that very great acrimony existed on the part of the violent royalistsand the rebels; but as to the remainder of the people of Ireland, their demeanour was peaceable and proper. The motion was then put and carried.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

March 20. *Lord Darnley* rose, agreeably to his former notice, which he said had often been repeated, to call the attention of their Lordships to a question, involving in itself the safety and security of the kingdom, the conduct of its late administration, and the future happiness and welfare of the Empire. His Lordship here entered into the detail of the disastrous events of the war: the miscarriage of our continental expeditions, for which the constitutional force (the militia) of the kingdom was broke up; the failure of our attempts on the coast of France, at Ferrol, and Cadiz; the waste of the public money, the deficiency of the revenue, and the prodigal abuse that was made of the large sums voted for the service, both by sea and land. He then adverted to the ascendancy which the enemy had gained over all the Powers of Europe, converting our

alliance

alliances into our enemies, and reducing us to a ſtate of dereliction unparalelled in the hiſtory of our country. The conduct of miniſters with reſpect to the Northern Powers he deemed puſillanimous; and contended, that however war was inevitable on the part of England with Ruſſia, yet it was not ſo with Denmark. After a general review of the ſtate of public affairs, his Lordſhip moved an inquiry into the ſtate of the country.

Lord Holland ſupported the motion of his Honourable friend.

The *Earl* of *Carliſle*—'My Lords, although I have on various occaſions given my beſt ſupport to his Majeſty's Miniſters, I believe it will not be therefore contended, that I am pledged to reſiſt the inveſtigation which is propoſed to be inſtituted by the motion of the noble Lord. The difficulties we experience under the preſent circumſtances are very great, and in proportion as our difficulties preſs upon us, we require the aſſiſtance of a ſtrong and wiſe adminiſtration. I am, my Lords, no triſler; and it is my earneſt wiſh to call your attention to the dangers which ſurround us on every ſide, and to provide a remedy adequate to meet them. I am not of a nature to deny confidence to thoſe Miniſters who are now in office, but I feel it my duty to ſtate to your Lordſhips that they do not poſſeſs mine. It is ſufficient for me, in this critical moment, to urge, as my objection, that they are not tried, although I may be told, that ſuch a ſentiment goes to prejudge men before they can be tried. This, let me remark, is, however, no time for dangerous experiments. We all know that thoſe who preceded them in office were men of great talents, wiſdom, and experience; and, although their ſucceſſors are perſons highly reſpectable, we are left to aſcertain the nature and extent of the powers and capacities for the adminiſtration of public affairs with which they may be gifted. Thus ſituated, I feel it incumbent on me to ſay, that we ought to go into the propoſed Committee of inquiry.

Lord Fife gave his cordial ſupport to the motion.

Lord Grenville repeated, that the ſole reaſon which induced him and his friends to requeſt his Majeſty to accept of their reſignation, was a queſtion having ariſen which they thought of the higheſt notional conſequence: but which, from a difference of opinion, they found they could not bring forward with that degree of ſupport which they thought neceſſary while they remained in office; he denied, and begged the houſe would give him credit, that he never had given, or ever would give, official advice for which he did not conſider himſelf as fully reſponſible. No leſs unfounded, he ſaid, were the repeated inſinuations, that he and his colleagues had not been ſincere in their negociations for peace. He was as much an enemy to war, as any of their lordſhips could poſſibly be; but this war had been found neceſſary, and to the ſteady perſeverance in parliament in maintaining it, was the country now indebted for all the ſuperior adantages we enjoyed overevery other power who had blindly made friends of the French republic; however, when they were inclined to make a juſt and honourable peace, he had no doubt, let the miniſters be who they might, they would be ready to treat with them; but until ſuch a peace could be obtained, we had ſufficient reſources to carry on the conteſt.

Contents 25---Non contents 127---Majority 102.

Adjourned at half paſt two in the morning.

March 23. The *Earl* of *Raydor*, noticing the precipitancy with which the Iriſh Martial-law bill was hurried on, moved the reading of the ſtanding orders on the regulation of the reſpective ſtages of bills, and diſapproved of the proceedings of this, as a caution for the future.

Earl Fitzwilliam opened the oppoſition to the third reading of the bill, on the grounds that ſufficient reaſons were not laid down for the paſſing a law which deprived the people of Ireland of their liberties. Every conſtitutional guard and protection which they had under the legal form of their government was taken from them, and they were expoſed to the horrors of a military government, which arbitrarily diſpoſed of their lives and properties. He recited the hardſhips to which

they muſt be expoſed under military tribunals, when brought before them under charges of high treaſon—unprotected, without the formality of juſtice, which was the ſecurity for innocence, and which alone could give them the benefit of a fair and impartial trial.

Lord Clare ſaid, the noble earl called for reaſons for the bill: he would, with permiſſion of the houſe, give him ſuch as were, he believed, irreſiſtible. His lordſhip moved the reading of the report of the Iriſh committee of 1798, together with other documents, that ſerved to develope the conſpiracy and principles on which the ſubſequent rebellion was founded, and which eſtabliſhed a number of ſeditious and treaſonable acts. When theſe papers were read, his lordſhip reſumed, and ſaid, that degrading as he muſt feel the law which was now going to paſs, yet, ſuch was the dreadful ſituation to which his country was reduced, that they were now driven to the alternative of ſupplicating from the united parliament the protection of military law, or of ſubmitting their lives and properties to an incenſed and furious democracy. He aſſerted, that no law could exiſt without ſuch a ſupport; the legitimate government of the land, muſt otherwiſe give way to a government of maſſacre and blood. None but thoſe who had the hard and ſevere battle to fight, could form any idea of the atrocities committed by the conſpirators and rebels, whoſe principles were ſo rootedly hoſtile to the conſtitution and government, that they waited for an opportunity of trampling on and ſubverting the power and property of the country, and giving it up as a prey to the French invader. His lordſhip, in a melancholy recital of the atrocities of his deluded countrymen, ſaid, that ſo widely ſpread was the infection of Jacobiniſm, no man was ſafe. He inſtanced the murder of his own ſervant, under his own roof: and added, that it was as uſual for his ſervant to hand him his fire-arms, when he went abroad, as his hat; his bedchamber more reſembling an armoury than a manſion of peace. He then aſked, what noble lord could ſuppoſe that kingdom could adminiſter laws or juſtice, when thoſe fierce and cold-blooded banditti, organized to maſſacre and plunder, infeſted every part of it? Where the judges could not travel without a military guard, and where their lives were in conſtant and imminent danger? He averred, that ſo extenſive was their ſyſtem of terror, that jurors, witneſſes, &c. were all intimidated, as they held their courts themſelves, and executed their murderous decrees by emiſſaries diſpatched after the condemned, who, if they did not diſpatch him, were themſelves murdered. He voted for the bill; ſtrong and ſevere as it was, and much as he deplored it, yet he was reconciled when he reflected, it would be adminiſtered by a man as diſtinguiſhed for his intrepidity as for mildneſs and humanity.

The Earl of Moira wiſhed a veil could be thrown over the paſt, and that a mild ſyſtem could be introduced into Ireland, and purſued. Such would moſt likely reclaim the people to their duty and allegiance, and he, for this reaſon, recommened moderation—ſuch as the government, ſuch the people would be: for when ſedition became general, he thought with Plato, the government was in fault. He voted againſt the bill.

Earl Mulgrave replied to Earl Moira, and was followed by lord Grenville, lord Townſend, lord Carlton, lord Kinnoul, lord Darnley, lord Downſhire, lord Radnor, and the archbiſhop of Caſhel, who admitted the neceſſity of the bill.—Lord Limerick ſtrongly ſupported the opinion of lord Clare, and was oppoſed by lord Caernarvon, lord Holland, and lord King, who voted againſt the motion.

The queſtion was then put, on which the houſe divided,

Contents 90—Non contents 8—Majority 82.

The bill was then read a third time, and paſſed.

Adjourned.

STATE PAPERS.

Note of the Swediſh Miniſter Baron D'Ehrenſward, to Lord Hawkeſbury.

THE underſigned, Miniſter Plenipotentiary of his Swediſh Majeſty, has the honour to tranſmit to his Excellency Lord Hawkeſbury, Principal Secretary of State to his Britannic Majeſty, a printed copy, herewith incloſed, of the maritime convention, concluded on the 16th December 1800, betwixt his Swediſh Majeſty and his Majeſty the Emperor of all the Ruſſias; as alſo a printed copy of the maritime code which his Majeſty has juſt publiſhed.

The underſigned, who, by order of his Court, has the honour to make this communication to the Miniſter of his Britannic Majeſty, is, at the ſame time, charged to declare expreſsly, that his Majeſty, in explaining on the one hand the rights which the King thinks belongs to him as a neutral power, and in eſtabliſhing on the other the duties which his Majeſty, as ſuch, engages to make his ſubjects obſerve, he expected, by endeavouring to fortify the rights of neutrality by a convention, to ſecure the tranquillity of his dominions, and was far from believing that he would provoke hoſtilities. The reſpect due to the law of nations, and to treaties, the moſt ſcrupulous combination of his own intereſts, with thoſe of others; in a word the love of juſtice and of peace having been the ſole guide of his Majeſty, it is with the utmoſt ſurprize that his Majeſty has juſt learnt, that the firſt news of the concluſion of this convention has been conſidered as a ſufficient ground for a meaſure no leſs violent than that of the embargo laid upon Swediſh veſſels. Far from wiſhing to make any innovation in the maritime law of Europe by the laws laid down by the neutrality, his Majeſty was aware that there was no power in Europe which had not acknowledged them in treaties previouſly concluded. England has ſeen theſe treaties concluded—ſhe has been officially informed of them without ever entering any proteſt; ſhe has ſeen the convention of 1780 and 1781; and the ſame Miniſtry which now proceeds with ſuch violence, obſerved the partial renewal of this convention between Sweden and Denmark in 1794, and the armaments fitted out in ſupport of it the four following years, without ever complaining of hoſtilities; and nevertheleſs a ſimilar convention is now characteriſed as an hoſtile confedracy againſt England. This difference is not occaſioned by any change in the principles or pretentions of neutrals; it appears founded upon a maritime ſyſtem of England, extended during the preſent war; and that this Government, which has ſo often wiſhed to convince Europe of its pacific diſpoſitions, wiſhes now to commence a war for the purpoſe of enſlaving the ſeas, after having ſo often boaſted of having carried it on for the liberty of Europe.

If the Britiſh Miniſter will reflect upon the conduct of England to Sweden, and neutral powers in general, during this war, he will diſcover the true motive which has induced his Majeſty; that the formal adherence of ſeveral powers to the ſame principles muſt more effectually convince the Court of London of their validity, than ſeparate remonſtrances which have hitherto been diſregarded, without ſuppoſing for a moment that ſuch a conſideration ſhould be conſidered as an act of hoſtility. The Britiſh Miniſter complains that the Court of London has not been informed of the intention of the reſpective Courts to renew the convention of 1780; but in the ſame note he confeſſes that England had, this war, entered into engagements with her allies againſt neutrals, and this confeſſion of the Britiſh Miniſter ſerves as an anſwer to his charge.

If his Majeſty were not as firmly convinced of the innocence of his intentions, as he is anxious to preſerve the moderation which he has conſtantly teſtified, he might enumerate, in complaining of the conduct of England, the offences committed with impunity,

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by the Commanders of Engliſh ſhips in the very ports of Sweden; the inquiſitorial interrogatories undergone by the captains and crews of veſſels detained both in the Weſt Indies and in England; the detention of convoys in the year 1798, together with the miſerable chicane of the Courts, equivalent to an abſolute denial of juſtice; finally, the violation of the Swediſh flag in the affair of Barcelona. His Majeſty would no doubt find in ſuch grievous offences, and which notwithſtanding ſucceſſive repreſentations to the Britiſh Court, remain unredreſſed, a juſtification for his conduct, of which, from its rectitude, it does not ſtand in need. His Majeſty wiſhes to ſecure to his flag that ſecurity to which it has a right to pretend. It is in conſequence of theſe ſentiments that the underſigned is authoriſed to declare, that as ſoon as the Britiſh Court ſhall ſhew a due reſpect to the rights of Sweden, by doing her juſtice with regard to the convoys ſtopped in England, and the violation of her flag at Barcelona, and above all, by taking off the embargo ſo unjuſtly laid upon the Swediſh veſſels, his Majeſty will with the greateſt pleaſure ſee himſelf in a ſituation to re-open his ports to the commerce of England, and to re-eſtabliſh the ancient relations between the two nations. His Majeſty, however, having a regard to what he conſiders the dignity of his empire, in conſequence of the embargo laid upon the Swediſh veſſels, has ordered a ſimilar embargo to be laid upon the Engliſh veſſels in the ports of Sweden.

Having ſhown to demonſtration the innocence of the convention, his Majeſty looks upon it as improper to enter into any diſcuſſion upon the ſubject of the accidental difference which has taken place between his ally the Emperor of Ruſſia and the Court of London; the very act of the convention ſhews, that there is no queſtion, unleſs concerning the rights of neutrality, and that it is ſeparated by its very nature from every other controverſy.

The underſigned Miniſter Plenipotentiary of his Swediſh Majeſty, in recommending the contents of this note to the ſerious conſideration of the Miniſter of his Britannic Majeſty, has the honour to requeſt his Excellency Lord Hawkeſbury to procure the underſigned an anſwer, which he earneſtly wiſhes may be conformable to the view of the King, his maſter. His Majeſty having ordered the underſigned to repair near his perſon, the conciliatory miſſion with which he was charged having proved unſucceſsful, he has judged that his preſence at the Court of London would in the mean time be uſeleſs.

The underſigned has the honour to aſſure his Excellency Lord Hawkeſbury of his moſt high conſideration.

(Signed) Baron d'Ehrenswärd.

London, March 4. 1801.

The following is the Reply of Lord Hawkeſbury to the above.

The underſigned, his Majeſty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has the honour hereby to acknowledge the receipt of the Note ſigned by Baron Ehrenſwärd, Miniſter Plenipotentiary of his Swediſh Majeſty, dated the 4th March. His Majeſty has already repeatedly communicated his firm and unalterable determination to maintain the exiſting principles of maritime law, which have been eſtabliſhed by the experience of ages, and are beſt calculated both to promote the ſecurity of the juſt rights and intereſts, as well of neutral as of belligerent powers.

The explanations which have been attempted to be given of the preſent convention, have not in the leaſt weakened the impreſſion which the firſt peruſal of it produced; namely, that the views and motives of the contracting powers were hoſtile towards his Majeſty's dominions, and this impreſſion is completely confirmed by obſerving, that the northern powers have recurred to the principles of the convention of 1780, at a time when the circumſtances of the war, and the reſpective ſituations of the naval force of the belligerent powers, muſt turn that, which at the former period was repreſented as a meaſure of common juſtice againſt all nations, into an inſtrument of excluſive injury to Great Britain.

Under theſe circumſtances the embargo laid on Swediſh veſſels can be conſidered in no other light than as a meaſure of juſt and neceſſary prudence, which cannot be recalled, while the

Court

Court of Stockholm continues to form part of a confederacy, the object of which is to force upon his Majeſty a new ſyſtem of maritime law, which is incompatible with the dignity of his Crown, and the rights and intereſts of his people.

The underſigned requeſts Baron Von Ehrenſward to accept the aſſurance of his high conſideration

(Signed) HAWKESBURY.

Downing-Street, March 6, 1801.

FIRST REPORT of the SECRET COMMITTEE of the Houſe of Commons.

The Committee of Secrecy, to whom the ſeveral Papers, which were preſented (ſealed up) to the Houſe, by Mr Chancellor of the Exchequer, upon the 1ſt and 2d days of this inſtant April, by his Majeſty's command, were referred; and who were directed to examine the matters thereof, and report the ſame, as ſhall appear to them, to the Houſe:

HAVE proceeded, with the utmoſt diligence, to the conſideration of the matters referred to them; but, from the extent and variety of the information reſpecting different parts of the United Kingdom, which has been laid before them, they are under the neceſſity of requeſting the indulgence of the Houſe for a ſhort time, before they can ſubmit the reſult of their inveſtigation on all the points to which it has extended. Your Committee, however, think it incumbent on them to ſtate, without delay, that they have received the fulleſt proofs that the dangerous and treaſonable conſpiracy, for the ſubverſion of the Conſtitution and Government, which in the year 1798, in concert with a foreign enemy, produced the horrid and ſanguinary rebellion in Ireland, and the progreſs and extent of which, in Great Britain, is detailed in the Report of the Committee of Secrecy in the year 1799, has never been abandoned. The hopes and activity of the diſaffected were checked, and their intentions fruſtrated by the vigilance of Government, and by the effect of the laws which were adopted; but their principles and deſigns remained unchanged, and they for ſome time, and more eſpecially of late, have been endeavouring to take advantage of the diſtreſs occaſioned by the high price of proviſions, for carrying thoſe wicked deſigns into effect: it has particularly appeared to your Committee, that the inſtigators of theſe proceedings have, on repeated occaſions, ſecretly expreſſed their wiſh for the aggravation of thoſe evils, which they every where endeavour to uſe as a pretext and engine for exciting popular diſcontent: they appeared to have derived their encouragement from the preſſure ariſing from the ſcarcity; from the hopes of aſſiſtance from a foreign enemy upon the invaſion of Great Britain or Ireland; and from the expiration of the laws before referred to, which, from the concurrent teſtimony from different parts of the kingdom, they acknowledge and declare to have been the principal obſtacle to their meaſures. Within a few weeks paſt, and to the lateſt period to which the information received by your Committee can apply, their activity has been great and increaſing in the metropolis, and in other parts of the kingdom; every effort is employed that can tend to diſturb the public tranquillity; and recent intelligence has been received from different quarters, which juſtifies your Committee in believing, that, at this moment, the immediate object of the diſaffected is to endeavour, by a ſudden exploſion, to avail themſelves of the interval which may ſtill take place before thoſe laws can be renewed. The dangerous ſyſtem of a ſecret confederacy, under the obligation of an unlawful oath, which prevailed in Ireland, and afterward extended itſelf to Great Britain, has been revived, with additional precautions, for the purpoſe of eluding detection, and of inſuring concert, ſecrecy, and diſpatch; and, it appears to be in agitation, ſuddenly, by thoſe means,

means, to call numerous meetings, in different parts of the country, at the ſame day and hour, to an extent, which, if not prevented, muſt materially endanger the public peace; and that among the perſons moſt forward in inſtigating theſe criminal proceedings are ſome of thoſe who had been detained under the ſuſpenſion of the Habeas Corpus Act, and who have been recently releaſed from confinement. Theſe conſiderations your Committee have felt themſelves bound to ſubmit, in the firſt inſtance, to the wiſdom of the Houſe, believing that any delay in ſo doing would be attended with material danger to the country: and, for the ſame reaſon, they feel it a duty incumbent on them, to take the firſt moment of ſtating to the Houſe, their ſtrong and unanimous opinion, grounded on the information which they have received, that no time ought to be loſt in renewing thoſe meaſures of precaution, which the wiſdom of the Legiſlature has before adopted: particularly the act for the Suſpenſion of the Proviſions of the Habeas Corpus Act, and the Act to prevent Seditious Meetings; which, while they remained in force, were attended with the happieſt effects in preſerving the public tranquillity, and which your Committee have the moſt confident hope would have the ſame ſalutary operation, under the preſent circumſtances.

MONTHLY REGISTER.

GAZETTE INTELLIGENCE.

Downing-Street, May 9.

A diſpatch was this day received at the Office of the Right Hon. Lord Hobart, from Gen. Sir Ralph Abercromby, K. B.

Camp before Alexandria,

SIR, March 16.

Although it was not originally my intention to have commenced the operations of the Britiſh army in Egypt on the ſide of Alexandria, yet circumſtances aroſe which induced me to change my opinion. We were much longer delayed on the coaſt of Aſia Minor than we had at firſt any reaſon to apprehend; and we were ultimately obliged to ſail from Marmarice in a very imperfect ſtate of preparation. I am fully ſenſible of the exertions of his Majeſty's Ambaſſador at the Ottoman Porte, as well as of the Quarter-Maſter General, and the other officers who were ſent forward to provide for the neceſſities of the army. Our delays originated from other cauſes. For a conſiderable time previous to our ſailing, the weather was extremely boiſterous, and the winds contrary. The moment that it became practicable to ſail with ſo large a fleet, Lord Keith put to ſea; we left Marmarice on the 22d of February, and came in ſight of Alexandria on March 1ſt.

On the ſecond, the fleet anchored in Aboukir Bay. Until the 7th the ſea ran high, and no diſembarkation could be effected; on that day every arrangement was completed, and on the 8th, the troops forming the firſt diviſion, conſiſting of the reſerve under the command of Major-General Moore, the brigade of Guards, under the Hon. Major-General Ludlow, and part of the firſt brigade, under the command of Major-General Coote, got into the boats early in the morning; they had, in general, from five to ſix miles to row, and did not arrive at the point of landing till ten o'clock. The front of diſembarkation was narrow, and a hill, which commanded the whole, ſeemed almoſt inacceſſible. The enemy were fully aware of our intention, were in force, and had every advantage on their ſide. The troops, however, notwithſtanding their being expoſed to a very ſevere cannonade, and under the fire of grape-ſhot, made good their landing, aſcended the hill with an intrepidity ſcarcely to be paralelled, and forced the enemy to retire, leaving behind him ſeveral pieces of artillery and a number of horſes.

The

The troops that aſcended the hill were the 23d regiment and the four flank companies of the 40th, under the command of Colonel Spencer, whoſe coolneſs and good conduct Major-General Moore has mentioned to me in the higheſt terms of approbation. It is impoſſible to paſs over the good order in which the 28th and the 42d regiments landed, under the command of Brigadier-General Oakes, who was attached to the reſerve under Major-General Moore; and the troops in general loſt not a moment in remedying any little diſorder which became unavoidable in a landing under ſuch circumſtances. The diſembarkation of the army continued on that and the following day. The troops which landed on the 8th advanced three miles the ſame day; and on the 12th the whole army moved forward, and came within ſight of the enemy, who was formed on an advantageous ridge, with his right to the canal of Alexandria, and his left towards the ſea. It was determined to attack them on the morning of the 13th, and in conſequence the army marched in two lines by the left, with an intention to turn their right flank. The troops had not been long in motion before the enemy deſcended from the heights on which they were formed, and attacked the leading brigades of both lines, which were commanded by Major-General Cradock and Major-General the Earl of Cavan.

The 90th regiment formed the advanced guard of the front line, and the 92d that of the ſecond—both battalions ſuffered conſiderably, and behaved in ſuch a manner as to merit the praiſe both of courage and diſcipline. Major General Cradock immediately formed his brigade to meet the attack made by the enemy; and the troops changed their poſition with a quickneſs and preciſion which did them the greateſt honour. The remainder of the army followed ſo good an example, and were immediately in a ſituation not only to face, but to repel the enemy. The reſerve, under the command of Major-General Moore, which was on the right, on the change of the poſition of the army, moved on in column, and covered the right flank.

The army continued to advance, puſhing the enemy with the greateſt vigour, and ultimately forcing them to put themſelves under the protection of the fortified heights which form the principal defence of Alexandria. It was intended to have attacked them in this their laſt poſition; for which purpoſe the reſerve, under the command of Major-General Moore, which had remained in column during the whole of the day, was brought forward, and the ſecond line, under the command of Major-General Hutchinſon, marched to the left acroſs a part of the Lake Mariotis, with a view to attack the enemy on both flanks: But on reconnoitring their poſition, and not being prepared to occupy it after it ſhould be carried, prudence required that the troops, who had behaved ſo bravely, and who were ſtill willing to attempt any thing, however arduous, ſhould not be expoſed to a certain loſs, when the extent of the advantage could not be aſcertained. They were therefore withdrawn, and now occupy a poſition with their right to the ſea, and their left to the canal of Alexandria and Lake Mariotis, about a league from the town of Alexandria.

I have the greateſt ſatisfaction in ſaying, that the conduct of the Britiſh and foreign troops under my command is deſerving of the higheſt praiſe; their courage and their diſcipline have been equally conſpicuous. To all the General Officers I am indebted for their zeal and intelligence. From the Hon. Brigadier-General Hope, Adjutant-General, and Lieut.-Colonel Anſtruther, Quarter-Maſter General, I have received every teſtimony of zeal, and the moſt able aſſiſtance in the operations of the army; and to the other officers of the General Staff, I feel obligations. On the 8th, the arrangements made by Lord Keith were ſuch as to enable us to land at once a body of 6000 men.

The Hon. Captain Cochrane, and thoſe other Captains and Officers of the Royal Navy, who were entruſted with the diſembarkation not only of the troops, but of the artillery, ammunition, proviſions, and ſtores of all kinds, have exerted themſelves in ſuch a manner as to claim the warmeſt acknowledgements of the whole army.—Sir Sidney Smith, and the other Captains and Officers of the Navy under his command, who landed with the army,

army, have been indefatigable in their exertions in forwarding the ſervice on which they are employed. The enemy have left a ſmall garriſon in Aboukir caſtle: It has been neceſſary to bring up a few pieces of heavy artillery, and there is reaſon to believe that it will ſpeedily ſurrender.

Majors MacKarras and Fletcher, of the Royal Engineers, who went down in the Penelope frigate to ſurvey the coaſt of Egypt, a ſhort time before we ſailed, from Marmarice, were unfortunately ſurprized in a ſmall boat in Aboukir Bay; the former was killed, and the latter taken priſoner. Our communication with the fleet is at preſent kept up by means of the lake of Aboukir. We have been fortunate enough to find water ſufficient for the ſupply of the army; and we begin to derive ſome ſupplies from the country.

I have the honour to inclоſe herewith returns of the killed and wounded in the actions of the 8th and 13th inſt. together with a return of the artillery taken from the enemy on thoſe days. I have the honour to be, &c.

RALPH ABERCROMBY.

P. S. I have had no means of aſcertaining the loſs of the enemy, but it muſt have been conſiderable.

Return of killed, wounded, and miſſing, of the army under General Sir Ralph Abercromby, K. B. Aboukir, March 8. 1801.

Total—4 officers, 4 ſerjeants, 94 rank and file, killed; 26 officers, 34 ſerjeants, 5 drummers, 450 rank and file, wounded; 1 officer, 1 ſerjeant, 1 drummer, 32 rank and file, miſſing.

Officers killed.

Enſign Warren, of the Coldſtream Guards. Major Ogle, of the 58th regiment. Hon. Enſign Mead, of the 40th flank company. Enſign England, of the 1ſt battalion 54th regiment.

Officers wounded.

Guards—Captains Plunkett, Frederick, Beadon, Myers, and Surgeon Roſe.

23d Regiment—Captains Lloyd and Pearſon.

42d ditto—Lieut. Col. James Stewart, Captain M'Quarrie, Lieutenants Alexander Campbell, Dick, Frederick Campbell, Stewart Campbell, Charles Campbell, and Enſign Wilſon.

58th ditto—Capt. Beſt, and Enſign Rolt.

Corſican Rangers—Captain Panarini.

2d Battalion Royals—Capt. Alexander M'Donald, Lieuts. James Graham, Thomas Fraſer, and Thomas Liſter.

1ſt Battalion of the 54th—Capt. Shipley.

2d Battalion of ditto—Lieut. George O'Halleren.

N.B. Lieut. Gnittera, 1 ſerjeant, and 12, rank and file of the Corſican Rangers, taken priſoners, are returned in column of miſſing.

(Signed) JOHN HOPE, Adjutant-General.

Return of killed, wounded, and miſſing of the army under the command of General Sir Ralph Abercromby, K. B. near Alexandria, March 13, 1801.

Total—6 officers, 6 ſerjeants, 1 drummer, 143 rank and file, 21 horſes, killed; 66 officers, 1 quarter maſter, 61 ſerjeants, 7 drummers, 946 rank and file, 5 horſes, wounded; 1 rank and file miſſing.

Officers Killed.

Coldſtream Guards—Enſign Jenkinſon.

13th Regiment—Capt. Cheſter.

18th Regiment—Capt. Jones. Brigade Major Foſter.

28th Regiment—Capt Godley, Volunteer Lieut.

30th Regiment—Enſign T. Rodgers.

50th Regiment—Lieut. Stewart.

Officers Wounded.

26th Light Dragoons—Lieut. Woodgate.

Coldſtream Guards—Captain Beadon.

1ſt Battalion 54th Foot—Enſign T. C. Kirby.

2d ditto 54th foot—Captains Gibſon, Cairns, Roberts. Lieutenants B. Stone, G. Mills. Enſign J. Kelly.

92d Foot—Lieut. Colonel Erſkine. Captains Ramſay, Macdonald. Lieutenants Macleod, Doule, M'Donald, F. Campbell, Clarke, R. Macdonald, Cameron. Enſign Wilkie.

8th Foot—Major Duke. Captains M'Murdo, Fortye. Lieutenants Church, O'Brien, Faſon.

13th Foot—Captain Brown. Lieutenants Dolphin, Serle, Copland, Handcock, Rich. Enſigns Hewſon, Andrews, O'Maley.

90th Foot—Colonel Hill. Lieut. Colonel Vigoreaux. Capt. Eden. Lieutenants Tiſdell, Cartwright, Wright.

79th Foot—Lieut. Colonel Macdonald. Lieutenants Sutherland, Stuart. Volunteer Alex. Cameron.

30th Foot—Capt. John Douglas. Lieutenant Duncan of the 21ſt foot.

44th Foot—Colonel Tilſon. Lieutenant Brown. Enſign Berwick.

De Rolle's regiment—Lieut. Colonel Baron Durler. Major Sonnenburg. Lieut. Bachenau.

Dillon's regiment—Capt. Renaud. Lieut. Montureux. Enſign Canillac.

2th,

28th Foot---Captain Bevan.

42d Foot---Lieut. Colonel Dickſon. Capt. A. Campbell, Lieut. S. Fraſer.

Corſicans --Lieutenant Guſlami.

Royal Artillery---Capt. T. Boger. Lieut. Surgeon. Quarter Maſter Commiſſary Lane.

Lieutenant O'Brien, of the 8th regiment, ſince dead of his wounds.

March 18.---Lieutenant Colonel Bryce, of the Coldſtream Guards, wounded and taken priſoner on the evening of the 14th inſt. and ſince dead of his wounds.

(Signed) JOHN HOPE Adj. General.

Copy of a letter from Admiral Lord Keith, K. B. Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's ſhips and veſſels in the Mediterranean, to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated on board the Foudroyant, in the Bay of Aboukir, March 10.

SIR,

My diſpatches of the 22d ult. by the Speedwell, will have acquainted you, for the information of the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, that the armament on that day quitted the harbour of Marmarice for this place, which the whole fleet reached on the 2d inſtant. The Turkiſh gun-boats and kaicks excepted, all of which bore up, by night, for Macri, Cyprus, and other ports, during the prevalence of ſtrong weſterly gales that we encountered on the paſſage.

Too much of the day of our arrival here had elapſed, before all the ſhips could get to anchorage, to admit of the landing being effected before the approach of night; and an unfortunate ſucceſſion of ſtrong northerly gales, attended by a heavy ſwell, rendered it impoſſible to diſembark before the 8th. The neceſſary preparations were made on the preceding evening.—The boats began to receive the troops at two o'clock in the morning, and at three the ſignal was made for their proceeding to rendezvous near the Mondovi, anchored about a gunſhot from the ſhore, where it had been determined that they were to be aſſembled and properly arranged; but ſuch was the extent of the anchorage occupied by ſo large a fleet, and ſo great the diſtance of many of them from any one given point, that it was not till nine the ſignal could be made for the boats to advance towards the ſhore.

The whole line immediately began to move with great celerity towards the beach, between the Caſtle of Aboukir and the entrance of the Sed, under the direction of the Hon. Captain Cochrane, of his Majeſty's ſhip the Ajax, aſſiſted by Captains Stevenſon, Scott, Larmour, Apthrope, and Morriſon, of the Europa, Stately, Diadem, Druid, and Thiſbe, and the reſpective agents of tranſports, the right flank being protected by the Cruelle cutter, and the Dangereuſe, and Janiſſary gun-veſſels, and the left by the Entreprenante cutter, Malta ſchooner, and Negreſſe gun-veſſel, with two launches of the fleet on each, armed for the purpoſe of ſupplying the place of the Turkiſh gun-veſſels, of whoſe ſervice I had been deprived. Captain Sir Sidney Smith of the Tigre, with the Captains Riboleau, Guion, Saville, Burn, and Hillyar, of the Athrea, Eurus, Experiment, Blonde, and Nigre, appointed, with a detachment of ſeamen, to co-operate with the army, had the charge of the launches, with the field-artillery accompanying the troops. The Tartarus and Fury were placed in proper ſituations for throwing ſhot and ſhells with advantage; and the Petterell, Cameleon, and Minorca, were moored as near as poſſible, with their broadſides to the ſhore.

The enemy had not failed to avail himſelf of the unavoidable delays to which we had been expoſed, for ſtrengthening the naturally difficult coaſt to which we were to approach. The whole garriſon of Alexandria, ſaid to amount to near 3000 men, reinforced with many ſmall detachments that had been obſerved to advance from the Roſetta branch, was appointed for its defence. Field-pieces were placed on the moſt commanding heights, and in the intervals of the numerous ſand hills which cover the ſhore, all of which were lined with muſketry; the beach on either wing being flanked with cannon, and parties of cavalry held in readineſs to advance.

The fire of the enemy was ſucceſſively opened from their mortars and field-pieces, as the boats got within their reach, and as they approached to the ſhore the exceſſive diſcharge of grape-ſhot and of muſketry from behind the ſand hills ſeemed to threaten them with deſtruction, while the caſtle of Aboukir on the right flank main-

tained a conſtant and harraſſing diſcharge of large ſhot and ſhells; but the ardour of our officers and men was not to be damped. No moment of heſitation intervened. The beach was arrived at, a footing obtained; the troops advanced, and the enemy forced to relinquiſh all the advantageous poſitions which they had held.

The boats returned without delay for the ſecond diviſion; and before the evening the whole army, with few exceptions, was landed, with ſuch articles of proviſions and ſtores as required the moſt immediate attention.—I refer to the General's report for the loſs ſuſtained by the army in this dangerous and difficult ſervice. I incloſe the caſualties of the ſquadron and tranſports, and feel much ſatisfaction in conveying to their Lordſhips my full teſtimony to the merits of all the officers and men employed under my orders on this arduous occaſion.

I have the honour to be, &c.

KEITH.

Copy of another letter from Admiral Lord Keith, K. B. to Evan Nepean, Eſq dated in Aboukir Bay, March 16.

SIR,

The army had a ſharp conflict with the enemy on the 13th, as they advanced towards Alexandria, for the particulars of which I refer to the General's details. I incloſe, for their Lordſhip's information, an account of the loſs ſuſtered on that occaſion by the detachment of ſeamen under the direction of Captain Sir Sidney Smith, and by the battalion of Marines, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Smith, both co-operating with the army on ſhore.

I have the honour to be, &c.

KEITH.

Return of ſeamen employed on ſhore, killed and wounded.

Total---Five ſeamen killed; one officer (Mr Wright, Midſhipman of the Northumberland), nineteen ſeamen, wounded. KEITH.

Return of killed and wounded in the battalion of Marines, ſerving with the army.

Two officers, 22 rank and file killed; 4 officers, 2 ſerjeants, 2 drummers, 27 rank and file, wounded --- Total 59.

Names of Officers Killed and Wounded.

P. Huſſey, Firſt Lieutenant, killed. J. Linyee Shea, ditto killed. M. Minto, Captain, wounded. R. Forkington, Captain, wounded. J. Parry, Firſt Lieutenant, wounded. G. Peebles, Second Lieut. ditto.

A Liſt of Officers and Seamen belonging to the Ships of war and tranſports, killed, wounded, and miſſing, in diſembarking the army in Aboukir, the 8th March.

Total—22 ſeamen, killed; 7 officers, 56 ſeamen, wounded; 3 ſeamen miſſing.

Names of Officers wounded.

Stately, Lieut. J. Bray.
Europa, Lieut. G. Thomas.
Dolphin, Lieut F. Collins.
Swiftſure, Mr J. Finchley, midſhipman.
Charon, R. Ogelby, Maſter's mate.
Iphigenia, J. Donnellan, Midſhipman.
Dictator, E. Robinſon, midſhipman, ſince dead. (Signed)

KEITH.

Extract of another letter from the Right Hon. Lord Keith, to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated March 18. 1801.

Aboukir Caſtle has capitulated. In the afternoon the Capitan Bey arrived with two ſhips of the line, four or five frigates and corvettes, and ſome ſmall veſſels of the country.

Downing-Street May 15.

Diſpatches have been received at the office of the Right Hon. Lord Hobart, from Gen. Hutchinſon.

Camp four miles from Alexandria,
SIR, *5th April* 1801.

I have the honour to acquaint you, that on the 18th of March, an affair took place between a patrole of our cavalry and one of the enemy in the neighbourhood of Alexandria: I have to regret that Colonel Archdall of the 12th light dragoons, received a wound in the arm, which has ſince been amputated, and that we have loſt ſome valuable officers and men. Incloſed herewith I have the honour to tranſmit to you a liſt of the killed, wounded, and taken priſoners on that day.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. H. HUTCHINSON.

Re-

Return of the killed, wounded, and miſſing of Major-General Finch's Brigade, March, 18.

Total—1 quarter-maſter, 7 rank and file, 23 horſes, killed; 2 officers, 1 ſerjeant, 6 rank and file, 12 horſes, wounded; 1 quarter-maſter, 12 rank and file, 7 horſes miſſing.

Officers-Killed.

26th light dragoons.—Quarter-Maſter, John Simpſon.

Officers-Wounded.

12th light Dragoons.—Colonel Mervyn Archdall.

26th ditto.—Lieut. and Adjutant John Harte.

Officers taken Priſoners.

12th light dragoons.—Captain the Hon. Pierce Butler, Cornet Earl Lindſay Daniel.

26th ditto.—Captain Charles Turner, (Brigade Major), Quarter-Maſter, Abraham Moulton.

(Signed) JOHN ABERCROMBY, Deputy Adjutant-General.

Head-quarters, Camp four miles from Alexandria, April 5th 1801.

SIR,

I have the honour to inform you that, after the affair of the 13th of March the army took a poſition about four miles from Alexandria, having a ſandy plain in their front, the ſea on their right, and the canal of Alexandria (at preſent dry), and the lake of Aboukir, on their left.—In this poſition we remained without any material occurrence taking place till the 21ſt of March, when the enemy attacked us with nearly the whole of their collected force, amounting probably to 11,000 or 12,000 men. Of fourteen demi-brigades of infantry, which the French have in this country, twelve appear to have been engaged, and all their cavalry, with the exception of one regiment.

The enemy made the following diſpoſition of their army:

General Lanuſſe was on their left, with four demi-brigades of infantry, and a conſiderable body of cavalry, commanded by General Roize; Generals Friant and Rampon were in the centre, with five demi-brigades; General Regnier on the right, with two demi-brigades and two regiments of cavalry; General D'Eſtain commanded the advanced guard, conſiſting of one demi-brigade, ſome light troops, and a detachment of cavalry.

The action commenced about an hour before day-light, by a falſe attack on our left, which was under Major-General Cradock's command, where they were ſoon repulſed. The moſt vigorous efforts of the enemy were, however, directed againſt our right, which they uſed every poſſible exertion to turn. The attack on that point was begun with great impetuoſity by the French infantry, ſuſtained by a ſtrong body of cavalry, who charged in column. They were received by our troops with equal ardour, and the utmoſt ſteadineſs and diſcipline. The conteſt was unuſually obſtinate; the enemy were twice repulſed, and their cavalry were repeatedly mixed with our infantry; they at length retired, leaving a prodigious number of dead and wounded on the field.

While this was paſſing on the right, they attempted to penetrate our centre with a column of infantry, who were alſo repulſed, and obliged to retreat with loſs. The French, during the whole of the action, refuſed their right. They puſhed forward, however, a corps of light troops, ſupported by a body of infantry and cavalry, to keep our left in check, which certainly was, at that time, the weakeſt part of our line.

We have taken about two hundred priſoners (not wounded); but it was impoſſible to purſue our victory, on account of our inferiority of cavalry, and becauſe the French had lined the oppoſite hills with cannon, under which they retired. We alſo have ſuffered conſiderably; few more ſevere actions have ever been fought, conſidering the numbers on both ſides. We have ſuſtained an irreparable loſs in the perſon of our never ſufficiently to be lamented Commander in Chief, Sir Ralph Abercromby, who was mortally wounded in the action, and died on the 28th of March. I believe he was wounded early, but he concealed his ſituation from thoſe about him, and continued in the field, giving his orders with that coolneſs and perſpicuity, which had ever marked his character, till long after the action

was

was over, when he fainted through weakneſs and loſs of blood. Were it permitted for a ſoldier to regret any one who has fallen in the ſervice of his country, I might be excuſed for lamenting him, more than any other perſon; but it is ſome conſolation to thoſe who tenderly loved him, that as his life was honourable, ſo was his death glorious. His memory will be recorded in the annals of his country—will be endeared to every Britiſh ſoldier, and embalmed in the recollection of a grateful poſterity.

It is impoſſible for me to do juſtice to the zeal of the officers and to the gallantry of the ſoldiers of this army. The reſerve, againſt whom the principal attack of the enemy was directed, conducted themſelves with unexampled ſpirit. They reſiſted the impetuoſity of the French infantry, and repulſed ſeveral charges of cavalry. Major-General Moore was wounded at their head, though not dangerouſly. I regret, however, the temporary abſence from the army of this highly valuable and meritorious officer, whoſe counſel and co-operation would be ſo highly neceſſary to me at this moment. Brigadier-General Oakes was wounded nearly at the ſame time, and the army has been deprived of the ſervice of an excellent officer. The 28th and 42d regiments acted in the moſt diſtinguiſhed and brilliant manner. Colonel Paget, an officer of great promiſe, was wounded at the head of the former regiment; he has ſince, though not quite recovered, returned to his duty.

Brigadier-General Stuart and the foreign brigade ſupported the reſerve with much promptneſs and ſpirit; indeed, it is but juſtice to this corps to ſay, that they have, on all occaſions, endeavoured to emulate the zeal and ſpirit exhibited by the Britiſh troops, and have perfectly ſucceeded. Major-General Ludlow deſerves much approbation for his conduct when the centre of the army was attacked: Under his guidance the Guards conducted themſelves in the moſt cool, intrepid, and ſoldier-like manner; they received very effectual ſupport by a movement of the right of General Coote's brigade. Brigadier-General Hope was wounded in the hand; the army has been deprived of the ſervice of a moſt active, zealous, and judicious officer.

The loſs of the enemy has been great; it is calculated at upwards of three thouſand killed, wounded, and taken priſoners. General Roize, who commanded the cavalry, which ſuffered conſiderably, was killed in the field. Generals Lanuſſe and Bodet are ſince dead of their wounds. I have been informed that ſeveral other General Officers, whoſe names I do not know, have been either killed or wounded.

I cannot conclude this letter without ſolemnly aſſuring you, that in the arduous conteſt in which we are at preſent engaged, his Majeſty's troops in Egypt have faithfully diſcharged their duty to their country, and nobly upheld the fame of the Britiſh name and nation.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) J. H. HUTCHINSON.

Herewith I have the honour to incloſe a liſt of the killed and wounded on the 21ſt of March.

Return of the killed, wounded, and miſſing, of the army under the command of General Sir Ralph Abercromby, K. B. near Alexandria, 21ſt March.

Total—10 officers, 9 ſerjeants, 224 rank and file, 2 horſes, killed; 60 officers, 48 ſerjeants, 3 drummers, 1082 rank and file, 3 horſes, wounded; 3 officers, 1 ſerjeant, 28 rank and file, miſſing.

Officers Killed.

3d Guards—Enſign Campbell.

42d Regiment—Major Biſſet; Lieutenants Colin Campbell, Robert Anderſon, A. Stewart.

58th ditto—Lieut. Joceyln.

Stuart's regiment—Colonel Dutens; Lieutenants Duvergier, Dejean.

2d bat. 54th foot—Capt. J. Gibſon.

Officers Wounded.

Staff.

His Excellency Sir Ralph Abercromby, K. B. Commander in Chief—ſince dead.

Major General Moore.

Brigadier Gen. the Hon. John Hope, Adjut. General.

Brigadier General Oakes.

Brigadier General Lawſon.

Capt. Doyle (Brigade Major,)

Capt. St Pern (ditto)—ſince dead.

Capt. Anderſon, Aid de Camp to Major Gen. Moore.

Officers Wounded.

3d Guards—Captains Rooke, Anſley, Deare.

Royals—Capt. J. C. Gardner; Lieuten-

ants

ants John Gordon, John M'Pherſon, Charles Johnſon.

2d bat. 54th foot—Lieutenants Connor, Predam.

92d regiment—Captain Cameron, Lieutenant Marhiſon.

50th ditto—Captain Ogilvy; Lieutenants Campbell, Tilſby; Enſign Rowe.

79th ditto—Lieutenant Roſs.

Queen's regiment—Enſign Allman.

30th regiment—Captain Smith; Lieutenant James.

44th ditto—Lieut. Colonel Ogilvie—ſince dead.

80th ditto—Capt. Blake; Lieut. Agnew.

Stuart's regiment—Captains Miſſet, Mahony, Richardſon. Lieutenants M'Carthy, Sutton, Hutton, Zeheuder, Loreg, Girard; Enſign O'Herman.

De Roll's regiment—Lieutenant Mitzger, Adjutant La Ville.

Dillon's regiment—Captains Dupont, Rinaud, D'Heral. Lieutenants Laury, D'Aville.

23d regiment—Lieutenant Cook.

28th regiment—Lieutenant Colonel Paget. Lieutenants John Meachem, Hearn, Ford.

1ſt Batt. 40th regiment—Lieut. Southwell.

42d regiment—Major Sterling. Captain D. Stuart. Lieutenants Hamilton Row, A. M'Nicol, A. Donaldſon, J. M. Sutherland, A. Grant, A. M. Cunningham, Frederick Campbell. Enſign Mackenzie.

58th regiment—Lieutenants Curry and Toole.

Royal Artillery—Lieutenants Gamble, Campbell, Lawſon, Burſleim.

(Signed) JOHN ABERCROMBY.
Deputy Adj. General.

N. B. One ſtand of colours and two field pieces taken.

Diſpatch from Admiral Lord Keith, to Evan Nepean, Eſq.

Sir, *April* 1.

I have very great concern in acquainting you, that in a deſperate attack made upon our lines by the French army on the morning of the 21ſt ult. my gallant and reſpectable colleague, General Sir Ralph Abercromby, unfortunately received an wound, of which he died on board this ſhip on the 28th. It is unneceſſary to ſay how much this calamity has been regretted by the army and by the fleet. Their Lordſhips will ſee by the General's diſpatches that the enemy were repulſed with very great loſs. I incloſe, for their information, a copy of Sir Sydney Smith's report of that ſuſtained by the detachment of ſeamen ſerving under his orders; and have the pleaſure of adding that his own wound has not been ſo material as to deprive me of his ſervices.—The marines were not engaged, having been, previouſly to the action, appointed to the duty of Aboukir Caſtle, and its vicinity.

I have the honour to be, &c.
KEITH.

P. S. The Captain Pacha arrived on the 26th ult. with three ſail of the line and a body of troops; and on the following day a Turkiſh Vice-Admiral joined.

Return of Officers and ſeamen employed on ſhore under the orders of Captain Sir William Sidney Smith, killed and wounded in an action with the enemy on the 21ſt March.

Total—1 officer, 3 ſeamen, killed; 2 officers, 18 ſeamen, wounded.

Name of officer killed.

Minotaur—Mr Krebs, Maſter's Mate.

Names of officers wounded.

Tigre—Sir William Sidney Smith, Knt.
Swiftſure—Lieutenant Lewis Davis.

(Signed) KEITH.

[The gazette of the 11th May contains the official details, at great length, of the ſucceſſes of our forces, on the ſtation of the Caribbee Iſlands; in the capture of the Daniſh and Swediſh Iſlands of

St Martin, St Croix, St Bartholomew, St Thomas, St John, and their dependencies.

All which ſurrendered by capitulation to the forces of his Britannic Majeſty, under the command of Admiral Duckworth, and General Trigge, upon the 20th and ſubſequent days of April laſt.

Theſe official letters bear ample teſtimony to the courage and conduct of the army and navy employed; but as nothing very important occurs, there being little oppoſition made on the part of the enemy, as they were taken by ſurprize, not having heard of the rupture of their reſpective Sovereigns with Great Britain, we have omitted to inſert the diſpatches at length.]

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

RUSSIA.

It does not appear that the new Emperor is diſpoſed to relinquiſh the Northern Confederacy; he has however publiſhed an intimation to the Britiſh Miniſter, notifying his willingneſs to an amicable adjuſtment of the diſpute. Lord St Helens is gone for Peterſburg. His Lordſhip was accompanied by the ſon of Count Woronzow, the late Ruſſian Ambaſſador at our Court. An article from Peterſburg ſtates, that on the 13th of April Alexander honoured the Senate with his preſence; that five Ukaſes were publiſhed, viz. a confirmation of the rights of the Nobility; a re-eſtabliſhment of Catherine the Great's regulations for the encouragement of commerce and induſtry; an act of indemnity; a ſuppreſſion of the Chancery of Inquiſition, &c. He has alſo relinquiſhed his claim to Malta; but nevertheleſs wiſhes to be elected Grand Maſter of the iſland, by the free ſuffrages of the Knights of the Order of St John of Jeruſalem: the embargo on Britiſh property ſtill continues. Propoſitions for the amicable adjuſtment of the pending differences have been propoſed by the Ruſſian Court, and temporarily, at leaſt, acceded to by Sir Hyde Parker; the principal of which is, that no neutral veſſel ſhall be ſubject to arreſtation and examination by letters of Marque, or any other ſhip than thoſe immediately belonging to Government.

The following Ukaſe was publiſhed on the 5th May: "As we wiſh to afford our faithful ſubjects all means of extending their trade, which is the ſource of proſperity, as well for the State as individuals; we order that all the prohibitions, hitherto made againſt the exportation of corn, ſhall be removed; and we permit the exportation of all kinds of grain conformably to the principles of the Tariff of 1797. ALEXANDER."

DENMARK.

On the 19th April, the Engliſh fleet, under the command of Sir Hyde Parker, appeared off the entrance of Carlſcrona, and ſent a frigate, with a flag of truce, to the Governor, with a letter, informing him, "That the Daniſh Court had been induced to conclude an armiſtice, by which the unfortunate diſputes between the Courts of Denmark and St James's had been accommodated; and that he was directed to require an explicit declaration from the Court of Sweden, relative to its intention to adhere to, or abandon, the hoſtile meaſures it had taken, in conjunction with Ruſſia, againſt the rights and intereſts of Great Britain." His Swediſh Majeſty cauſed an official anſwer to be tranſmitted to Admiral Parker, by Vice Admiral Cronſtadt, to the following purport:—"That the King, his maſter, had commanded him to communicate to Admiral Parker, that his Excellency was perfectly ſenſible of the importance and ſacred nature of promiſes when once made; that his Majeſty conceived that the following explicit declaration cannot be unexpected by his Excellency, viz. "That his Swediſh Majeſty will not for a moment fail to fulfil, with fidelity and ſincerity, the engagements he has entered into with his allies; and that without any reference to the particular intervention of another Power, under whatever name it may be, and the effects of which can never be extended to the common intereſts of the hitherto Neutral Powers." That this was the firm and unalterable reſolution of his Majeſty; That his Swediſh Majeſty will not refuſe to liſten to equitable propoſals, for accommodating the preſent diſputes, made by deputies furniſhed with proper authority, by the King of Great Britain, to the united Northern Powers."

HOLLAND.

For ſome time paſt a rumour of a projected change in the Government of Holland has been circulated. A conſiderable degree of jealouſy appears to have been excited of late between France and Pruſſia. The latter, it is ſaid, has, in conſequence, inclined to reſtore the Prince of Orange to his Hereditary authority; while the former, to prevent ſuch an effect, has formed a plan for incorporating it with the French Republic.

EGYPT.

The important ſucceſſes attending the Britiſh arms in this quarter are fully detailed in the gazette intelli-

telligence; more military ſkill, more ſteady courage, and more active bravery, were never before diſplayed by any ſoldiers at any period.

By the lateſt private accounts it appears, that the Britiſh army have blockaded Alexandria, and are waiting the reinforcements from the Turkiſh army, and the co-operation of the detachment from India, expected to land at Suez.

EAST INDIES.

Letters have been received from Bombay, dated the 18th of January, which ſtate, that the detachment from the Indian army, deſtined to co-operate with the expedition againſt Egypt, had ſailed from that place, on board of Admiral Blankett's ſquadron, on the 28th of December. Government had taken up all the country veſſels fit for the ſervice which could be procured.

PORTUGAL.

The advanced guard of the French army entered Spain on the 28th of April, on its march againſt Portugal. A ſubſidy of 300,000l. has been voted by the parliament of Great Britain, to enable her to oppoſe the invaders.

FRANCE.

Beſides the expedition againſt Portugal, Buonaparte ſeems ſtill to keep alive the ſcheme of invading Britain or Ireland. A circular letter has been ſent to the Magiſtrates of the Interior, to uſe all diligence in taking up the ſeamen who may have fled from the ſea-port towns, as the contemplated invaſion of England, at all points, can only be effected by the help of ſeamen.

GERMANY.

The Diet at Ratiſbon has given the Emperor of Germany full powers to take upon himſelf the taſk of arranging all indemnities; a meaſure that has given much offence to the King of Pruſſia, who, in conſequence, is making great military movements, and ſeems to threaten hoſtilities againſt Auſtria.

April 1. General Moreau has written a notification to the Archduke Charles, that, before the 10th May, he had received orders to quit the hereditary dominions of Auſtria, in terms of the treaty of Luneville.

LONDON.

April 30. The following letter was ſent by Lord Hawkeſbury to the Lord Mayor.

Downing-ſtreet, April 29.

MY LORD,

I have great ſatisfaction in informing you, that, by letters received this day from Lord Carysfort and Sir James Crawford, the Courts of Berlin and Copenhagen have determined to reopen the rivers of the north of Germany, and that all veſſels whatever will be allowed to navigate thoſe rivers without moleſtation.

I beg your Lordſhip will have the goodneſs to make this intelligence as public as poſſible.

I have the honour to be, &c.

HAWKESBURY.

Duels. Colonel Whitham went lately to Drury-lane theatre, with a party of ladies. In the front row of the box in which they were, there ſat a gentleman with his hat on. The Colonel requeſted him, as a matter of accommodation to the ladies, to pull it off; which, however, he refuſed to do, at the ſame time making uſe of expreſſions which the Colonel felt himſelf called upon to notice. High words enſued, cards were exchanged, and the parties met next morning in Hyde-park, when the Colonel received a wound in the breaſt; which, however, has been pronounced to be not of a dangerous nature.

A ſimilar meeting lately took place near Fort Monkton, between Lieutenants D—— and H——, of the Weſt Norfolk regiment.

Military Inſtitution.

An inſtitution has been founded under the immediate patronage of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, for rearing up, and educating to the profeſſion of arms, one thouſand children, the legal offspring of Britiſh ſoldiers. The ground is purchaſed from Sir W. Farquhar, for the erection of this national ſeminary, near Cheſſea college. The funds are to be derived from a parliamentary grant, and one halfpenny out of each ſoldier's daily

pay. The whole ſuperintendance is to be under the managent of a governor, and a board of viſitors.

Invincible Standard.

Buonaparte's Invincible Standard was yeſterday brought to Lord Hobart's office, at Whitehall, by Mr Baldwin, the Britiſh conſul at Egypt. The Conſular Inſignia of the Republic is emblazoned upon it. It is ſo much ſhattered and defaced by ſervice that the inſcriptions, recording its victories, can, with difficulty, be traced. 'Le Paſſage de la Piave, Le Paſſage du Tagliamento, Le Paſſage du L'Ionſo, and La Priſe de Gratzy,' are tolerably diſtinct, but ſcarcely any veſtige remains of the affair of the 'Pont di Lodi.' The laurels ſo dearly earned and ſo long worn by this famous brigade, now add to the trophies of the Britiſh troops, by whom it has been completely annihilated.

Admiral Sir Hyde Parker arrived in town on the 14th of May, from Yarmouth, where he landed on the preceding evening from the Blanch frigate, Captain Hammond. The chief command of the Baltic fleet has, in conſequence, devolved upon Lord Nelſon.

Parliament has voted the erection of a monument in St Paul's Cathedral to the memory of Sir Ralph Abercromby: Lady Abercromby is created a Peereſs, with remainder to her two ſons by Sir Ralph, and an annual penſion of 2,000l.

EDINBURGH.

A correſpondent informs us, that there was lately finiſhed and ſet to work by Mr Cunninghame, upon a principal pit in Steventoun coalliery, a rotative machine with double power, erected by Meſſrs Bolton and Watt, Soho; the firſt as yet north of Newcaſtle, upon collieries. It goes with ſuch eaſe and quickneſs, as to raiſe a hutch forty fathoms in leſs than a minute, and with ſuch ſafety, that the men immediately preferred it going down and up, to a gin; it does the work of ſix horſes, in leſs than a third of the time, which is a great ſaving of horſe provender, ſo requiſite at preſent. Upon the ſame, or Auchenharvie, colliery, was erected by Mr Cunninghame's predeceſſor upwards of one hundred years ago, the firſt ſteam engine in Scotland, and by Mr C. himſelf alſo was cut and navigated thirty years ago, upon the ſame colliery, the firſt canal, which has been very beneficial to the proprietors ever ſince, particularly at this time when the expence of land carriage has ſo immenſely increaſed.

May 1. On Thurſday laſt, the Rev. Principal Baird was admitted one of the Miniſters of the High Church, Edinburgh, in room of the late Rev. Dr Blair.

During the long continued high prices of bread, the public have been greatly benefited by thoſe Societies, here and elſewhere, who imported grain into the country; and thoſe alſo who have purchaſed wheat and flour for ſupplying their families with bread. By theſe means many thouſands have been kept from the public market, which has certainly tended to prevent the prices from riſing higher than they have done, and the members of theſe Societies have obtained bread twopence or threepence per quartern loaf under the price which the reſt of the public pay. It is with ſatisfaction we learn, that though the prices ſhould continue to fall, yet theſe Societies are ſtill to perſevere in their plan, which will enſure a ſupply to their members conſiderably under the market prices.

The officers and privates of the Kilmarnock Volunteers have preſented their commanding officer, Captain William Parker, with an elegant and valuable Sword, as a teſtimony of their reſpect and eſteem.

11. On Tueſday morning laſt, two gentlemen, with each a ſecond and ſurgeon, went from Edinburgh to Berwick upon Tweed, in two poſt chaiſes, and at a ſhort diſtance from that place took their ground and fired each a ſhot without effect. The ſeconds then interfered, the affair was made up, and the whole party returned in the ſame manner as they arrived, without any of their names tranſpiring.

At the annual ploughing match for the prizes given by the Farmer's Club of Clackmannanſhire, on the 1ſt of April laſt, no fewer than 103 ploughs ſtarted, preſenting, to a very great number of ſpectators, a ſcene moſt

pleaſing

pleaſing in appearance and beneficial in its conſequences, each ploughman earneſtly ſtriving for ſuperiority. The ploughing was in general executed in the beſt ſtile, and medals and premiums were adjudged to thoſe whoſe performance excelled.

Mr John Cuſhnie, ſhipmaſter in Aberdeen, who died lately, has bequeathed upwards of 5000l. ſterling, in legacies from 100l. to 500l. for charitable purpoſes.

14. LEITH HARBOUR.—This morning the Foundation Stone of the Wet Dock at Leith was laid by Robert Dundas of Melville, Eſq; Depute Grand Maſter, in abſence of the Right Hon. Charles Earl of Dalkeith, Grand Maſter of Scotland. An immenſe concourſe of the Brethren, and of the inhabitants of Edinburgh and Leith attended to witneſs the ceremony.

At a quarter before nine, the proceſſion began at the Aſſembly Rooms, and proceeded along the Quay, acroſs the Draw Bridge, to North Leith, and to the ſouth eaſt corner of the outer wall of the firſt dock, where the firſt ſtone was laid.

The proceſſion was in the following order:

The Lord Provoſt, Magiſtrates, and
Council of the city of Edinburgh,
with the Magiſtrates of Leith,
in their robes, preceded by
the inſignia of office.
The Grand Lodge of Scotland.
The Brethren of the different Lodges,
in and near the city, according
to ſeniority.
The Maſter, Wardens, and Brethren of
the Trinity Houſe, Leith.

The proceſſion was cloſed by a great number of the moſt reſpectable merchants and inhabitants of Leith.

The whole was accompanied with ſeveral excellent bands of muſic.

When the proceſſion arrived at the ſpot, the Subſtitute Grand Maſter placed a large phial in the ſtone, which contained all the preſent current coins in this country, with a number of beautiful medals of the firſt characters of the preſent age, which were previouſly incloſed in chryſtal; and above the phial were placed two plates, on one of which the following inſcription was engraved:—

In the Reign of the Moſt Gracious Sovereign
GEORGE III.
and
Under the auſpices of the Right Honourable
WILLIAM FETTES,
LORD PROVOST OF EDINBURGH,
THE HARBOUR OF LEITH,
though
Formed at a remote period,
and as,
Commerce in the courſe of ages increaſed,
often Repaired and Extended;
Yet being ſtill
Narrow and incommodious,
ROBERT DUNDAS, of Melville, Eſq.
In abſence of the Right Hon. CHARLES,
Earl of DALKEITH,
Grand Maſter Maſon of Scotland,
Laid the Foundation Stone
of theſe Docks;
In which the numerous Veſſels arriving
from every quarter of the Globe
Might receive ample and
ſecure accommodation;
On the 14th day of May,
In the year of our Lord 1801,
And of the Æra of Maſonry 5801:
John Rennie being Engineer.

May the Undertaking proſper,
by the bleſſing of
Almighty God!

On the other:

The Lift of the Preſent Town Council.
The Right Hon. HENRY DUNDAS, Member
for the City.
Magiſtrates of Leith.
Wet Dock Committee.
Engineers.
The Contractors for the Work.
The Grand Lodge of Scotland.
The Maſter and Wardens of the Trinity
Houſe Leith.

The Grand Maſter being then conducted by the late Grand Maſter, with the Depute and Subſtitute, and Grand Wardens, to the ſcite of the ſtone, applied the Square, Level, and Plumb, to the different parts of it; and having given three knocks with the Mallet, ſaying, "May the Great Architect of the Univerſe enable us ſucceſsfully to carry on and finiſh the work of which we have now laid the Foundation Stone, and every other undertaking that may tend to the advantage of the City of Edinburgh and its Harbour. May he be a guard and protection to them, and may they be long

preſerved from peril and decay"—— The Brethren gave three cheers.

The Wardens delivered to the Subſtitute the Cornucopia, and afterwards the Wine and Oil, which were ſucceſſively delivered to the Grand Maſter, who poured them on the ſtone, ſaying, "May the Bountiful Hand of Heaven ever ſupply this country with abundance of Corn, Wine, and Oil, and all the neceſſaries and comforts of life."—The Brethren having given three cheers, he addreſſed the Lord Provoſt in an appropriate ſpeech, to which a very ſuitable reply was made by his Lordſhip.

The ceremony concluded with a ſalute of 21 guns from the veſſels under the command of Captain Clements of the roval navy.

The proceſſion then returned in the ſame order as before, to the Aſſembly Rooms of Leith. They were attended by a large guard of militia, who took care to have every thing conducted with good order; and probably there never was ſo numerous a proceſſion ſo happily carried on, there not being the ſmalleſt accident during the whole time of it.

18. On Friday the Court of Seſſion determined a queſtion between the Incorporation of Mary's Chapel, purſuers, and the Incorporation of Wrights and Maſons of South Leith, defenders. The Court decided, that the Incorporation of Wrights and Maſons of South Leith are entitled to prevent the Members of Mary's Chapel from working within the liberties of South Leith.

It appeared from the pleadings in this cauſe, that the city of Edinburgh had purchaſed the ſuperiority of the town of South Leith, from Mary of Loraine Queen Regent of Scotland in the year 1594. That the Incorporations of Edinburgh had in conſequence made them feel all the burdens of vaſſalage. The burdens impoſed upon the poor tradeſmen of Leith, were ſo ſevere, that they were forced in the year 1731, to raiſe an action of declarator before the Court of Seſſion, for having their burdens aſcertained. We inſert a clauſe in the words of the ſummons, as a curious deſcription of the manners of the times. Amongſt other hardſhips, they complained of being obliged to leave their trades, and attend the incorporations in Edinburgh without a cauſe, and at theſe attendances, the ſummons ſtates, "they have obliged, and do oblige the poor craftſmen of South Leith to entertain and banquet them; and at thoſe banquets and treats, the ſaid Incorporation of Edinburgh are ſo uppiſh and arbitrary, that they oblige and compel the ſaid Incorporation of South Leith to ſtand at their backs uncovered, ſerve and pay; and at the ſame time entertain them with the moſt abuſive expreſſions, and ſo threaten and menace them that they muſt knock under and tell down the half of their upſets: and at theſe banquets, they have compelled, and do compel the ſaid purſuers to ſpend more than the other half of the upſets, beſides exorbitant dues they exact from them to their ſeveral clerks and officers, and other pretended uſes."

They proceed to ſtate,

"Nay, all theſe, and many other ſuch like exactions, are thus levied. If the poor freemen of the reſpective Incorporations of South Leith, do in the leaſt grumble, or refuſe to pay theſe, and whatever elſe is demanded, they are kept priſoners within the Trades of Edinburgh their reſpective convening houſes, by lock-faſt doors; and beſides, no election is proceeded in, but the poor Incorporations of South Leith are detained priſoners till all be paid; nay, notwithſtanding all thoſe heavy illegal exactions, the poor Incorporations of Leith in a body, at leaſt, moſt of their Incorporations, when they are forced up from Leith to Edinburgh to have any overſman elected, freeman, apprentice or journeyman entered, or the like, or though even called up for pleaſure's ſake of their aſſumed abſolute ſuperiors, deſignedly to put them to the charges of a banquet, are hurried into a bye-room, but more frequently to a cloſe yard, and there muſt ſtand priſoners, waiting the pleaſure of their aſſumed ſuperiors the defenders, though never ſo long till they are called, though pouring down hail, ſnow, or rain, and, when called, muſt ſtand at the backs of the defenders uncovered, eſpecially the hammermen and taylors."

Within theſe few days a ſwindler has made his appearance in town, and in ſpite of all admonition ſeveral ſhopkeepers have ſuffered themſelves to be

be defrauded by him.—From one ſhop he ordered a dozen and a half of ſilver table ſpoons, and from another two gold watches. They were ſent to lodgings he had taken in Nicholſon's ſtreet, but he decamped immediately after the goods were delivered. He aſſumes various names, *Campbell* was that under which he got the watches. He has ſince been detected at Kilmarnock in a merchant's ſhop, offering a dozen of the ſpoons and one of the watches for ſale. The maſter of the ſhop found means to detain him until he obtained a warrant from a magiſtrate to apprehend him.—He immediately confeſſed the crime, and was committed to jail. His father, we hear, is a very reſpectable man in Glaſgow, and has ſuffered much diſtreſs by the diſſipation of this prodigal ſon.

21. The General Aſſembly of the Church of Scotland met. Their proceedings will be given next month.

25. From the open garden of Bailie David Proudfoot, baker, ripe cherries were, on Saturday laſt, preſented to a company in Mr Chriſtie's, George Inn, Perth.

The firſt edition of Livy, printed by Vindelin de Spire in M,CCCC,LXX, was on Saturday ſold at Elliot's for 50l.

28. Monday laſt, the Right Hon. the Lord Provoſt, Magiſtrates, and Council, conferred the freedom of this city on the Right Hon. Charles Hope, Lord Advocate of Scotland, and voted his Lordſhip a piece of plate of one hundred guineas value, for the trouble he had in drawing the poor's bill, and his other ſervices to the city. A Committee of the Council was appointed to meet with the Commander in Chief, &c. to deviſe ſome mark of public reſpect to the memory of the late brave Sir Ralph Abercromby.

Tueſday, the Right Hon. Robert Dundas of Arniſton, took the oaths and his ſeat as Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer, in the room of the Right Hon. James Montgomery, reſigned.

Laſt week new potatoes, arrived at a good ſize and maturity, and raiſed in open ground, were produced to a company in Adams's Hotel, Aberdeen.

30. As a proof of the forwardneſs of the ſeaſon, ſeveral bee hives in this neighbourhood have ſwarmed in the courſe of the week.

Wedneſday the foundation of the building for the Bank of Scotland was laid at Bank Street, by a committee of the Directors.

CIRCUITS.

Weſt.

April 4. The Circuit Court of Juſticiary was opened at Stirling this day, by the Right Hon. the Lord Armadale.

William M'Neil was brought to the bar, accuſed of cutting down and ſtealing young oak trees from the Duke of Montroſe's woods. Upon the motion of the Advocate Depute, Lord Armadale deſerted the diet againſt the pannel *pro loco et tempore*.

9. The Circuit Court of Juſticiary was opened at Inverary by the Right Hon. the Lord Armadale.

Archibald M'Innis was accuſed of an aſſault and battery of an aggravated kind, and the Jury returned a verdict, all in one voice finding him *Guilty*. He was ordered to be impriſoned for ſix months, to pay a fine of 20l. Sterling, and to find caution to keep the peace for twelve months after his liberation, under a penalty of 50l. Sterling.

14. The Circuit Court of Juſticiary was opened at Glaſgow this day, by the Right Hon. the Lords Craig and Armadale.

Robert Barr, late carrier in Lanark was accuſed of forgery of notes bearing to be notes of the Royal bank of Scotland; as alſo of iſſuing ſuch notes knowing them to be forged. The libel charged ſeveral acts of uttering. They had occured in June, laſt year, and the forgery was then immediately detected, when only a few of the notes had been iſſued. A great number of witneſſes were examined, and at eight o'clock in the evening the Jury were incloſed. The verdict was, all in one voice finding the libel *Not Proven*; in conſequence of which the pannel was aſſoilzied and diſmiſſed.

Francis Adams accuſed of forging a promiſſory note, was diſmiſſed from the bar, the advocate depute having paſſed from the trial.

Donald M'Rae, or *M'Crae*, private in the Perthſhire militia, accuſed of culpable homicide, was alſo diſmiſſed from the bar, the Jury having returned a verdict of *Not Guilty*.

Wil-

William M'Ewan and *Ann Gillespie*, accused of theft, having pleaded guilty, were transported for ten years.

Alexander Anderson, accused of sundry acts of theft, also pleaded guilty, and was transported for life.

The diet against *William Cunningham* and *Margaret M'Feat*, his wife, accused of theft, was deserted *pro loco et tempore*, and they were recommitted to prison on a new warrant.

North.

April 6. The Circuit Court of Justiciary was opened at Inverness this day, by the Right Hon. the Lord Methven.

Donald Munro and *George Ross*, accused of theft, were, on their own petition, banished from Scotland for ten years.

Janet Mackay, indicted for child murder, having also petitioned for banishment, was banished from Scotland for life, under the usual certifications.

Adam Fraser, accused of fraud and imposition, in obtaining delivery of cattle, by means of a false order or commission. The Jury found the libel *Proven*, in consequence of which he was sentenced to stand on the pillory, for the space of one hour, on Friday the 17th current, and thereafter to be banished from Scotland for seven years.

Murdoch Mackenzie, alias *MacEanspir*, accused of stealing an ox. The diet against him was deserted, and he was recommitted to prison.

Murdoch MacLeod, *John Graham*, commonly known by the name of *Bachaliemore*, or big Herd, *John MacLean*, and *Thomas Hall*, accused of theft and deforcement. Hall was fugitated for not appearing; MacLeod, Graham, and MacLean, were found *Not Guilty*, assoilzied *simpliciter*, and dismissed from the bar.

Donald Mackenzie, accused of firing a pistol at Dr. William Kennedy, while standing at his shop door in Inverness, in consequence of which he was severely wounded in the face, neck, and other parts of his body. Insanity was pleaded in defence as actuating the pannel at the time of committing the crime. The Jury found the libel *Proven*, and found the defence of insanity also *Proven*; in consequence of which he was assoilzied, but ordained to remain in the tolbooth of Inverness till some relation, or other person, shall find such caution and surety for his being kept in such custody, as shall appear sufficient to the High Court of Justiciary at Edinburgh.

13. The Circuit Court of Justiciary was opened at Aberdeen, by the Right Hon. Lord Methven.

William Morison, in Outseat of Cullen, parish of Gamrie, county of Banff, accused of murder—*Paul Michie*, in Wester Corryhowl, parish of Strathdon, county of Aberdeen, also accused of murder—*Christian Simpson* and *Jean Gordon*, from Keith, county of Banff, accused of theft—were all outlawed for not appearing.

James M'Robb, in Brighillock, parish of Alva, county of Banff, accused of theft and housebreaking, and *Adam Carmichael*, private soldier in the 5th regiment of militia, at present in Aberdeen, also accused of shopbreaking and theft, both pled guilty, and were sentenced to be transported for 14 years, the Advocate Depute having restricted the libel to an arbitrary punishment.

Margaret Keith, the wife of one Tough in Aberdeen, accused of various acts of theft, objected to an informality in her indictment. The diet was deserted *pro loco et tempore*, and she was recommitted on a new warrant.

21. The Court of Justiciary was opened at Perth, by the Right Hon. Lord Dunfinnan and Lord Methven.

Godfrey Magery Ensign in the third North British or Lanarkshire militia, and *Edward Baguet Harvey O'Keeffe*, late Lieutenant in the 71st regiment of foot, accused of murder, by killing in a duel. *Donald Philip* and *Thomas Wilson*, some time weavers in Strathmiglo, and privates in the Strathmiglo volunteers, accused of sedition. *James Duncan*, some time heckler in Dundee, accused of theft. *Donald* or *Daniel Campbell*, day labourer, some time residing in Auchtermuchty, accused of theft of cattle—were all fugitated for not appearing.

Euphemia Spicd, accused of child murder, presented a petition praying for banishment; she was banished from Scotland for life.

Arthur Thomson, some time flesher in Cupar, accused of theft, and found *Guilty* by the Jury, was sentenced to transportation for seven years.

John Thomson alias *David Turpie*, accused of theft, was found *Guilty*, and sen-

ſentenced to tranſportation for ſeven years.

Robert Melvill, accuſed of robbery and theft. The libel againſt him being reſtricted on account of the particular circumſtances of the caſe, the Jury found him *Guilty*, and he was ſentenced to tranſportation for life.

James Alexander, and *Mary Hutchiſon*, his mother, accuſed of wilful fire raiſing. The Jury found the libel proven againſt Alexander; but found the libel againſt Mary Hutchiſon not proven, and ſhe was aſſoilzied *ſimpliciter*; but the Court, on account of the youth of Alexander, a boy of thirteen years of age, certified his caſe to the High Court of Juſticiary at Edinburgh.

Andrew Fraſer, flax-dreſſer in Montroſe, *George Berry*, flax-dreſſer there, and *Jean Gordon*, reſidenter there, and mother to the ſaid George Berry, accuſed of theft and reſet of theft, were all found *Guilty*, and ſentenced to be tranſported for life.

Robert Hay, carrier in Alyth, accuſed of theft. The Jury found the libel againſt him *Not proven*, and he was aſſoilzied *ſimpliciter*, and diſmiſſed.

Andrew Crofts, day-labourer at Scotſtown, in the pariſh of Craig and county of Forfar, accuſed of ſtealing a cow. The libel againſt him was found *Not proven*, and he was aſſoilzied *ſimpliciter*, and diſmiſſed.

John Wat, alias *Waſt*, late weaver in Dundee, accuſed of houſe breaking and theft, was found *Guilty* by the Jury, and ſentenced to be hanged at Dundee on the 12th of June next.

John M'Innes, accuſed of ſheep ſtealing. An objection was ſtated againſt the trial proceeding, founded on the act 1701. The Court, after hearing Counſel, ſuſtained the objection, and the priſoner was diſmiſſed from the bar.

The South circuit will be given in our next Number.

The early part of the month of May was cold, with eaſterly winds; vegetation made little progreſs, and conſiderable injury was done to the fruit bloſſom: on the whole, however, being dry, it proved favourable to the young lambs. The very ſeaſonable rain which fell upon the 14th inſtant, has enſured a good hay and graſs crop; and the warm weather which followed on the 23d, to the end of the month, has produced a luxuriant growth over the whole fields: it was peculiarly beneficial to the gardens in this neighbourhood. Markets continue very much as laſt month, the plenty now afforded, of both lamb and veal, has not reduced the prices. Haddocks and other fiſh have been plenty and reaſonable. Butter 15d. to 20d per lb.; eggs 9d. per dozen.

The Engliſh report ſtates, that the weather, on the whole, has continued favourable for the general buſineſs of agriculture: the latter part of the month, from the frequent alternations of mild warm rains and fine ſunny weather, has been particularly ſuited to the purpoſes of vegetation, conſequently, moſt of the grain-crops in almoſt all the arable diſtricts of the kingdom, have conſiderably recovered from the effects of the two great heat and dryneſs which occurred in the beginning. The wheat crops, taken as a whole, we believe, never in any ſeaſon looked better, more promiſing, or were in larger quantity. The oats and barley, in general, alſo look remarkably well. Such crops of potatoes as were put into the ground early, are unuſually forward, ſo as to promiſe a ſupply of food ſooner than in ordinary years. The hay and graſs-lands, in general, have come forward with great rapidity ſince the rains. The artificial or ſown-graſſes, have likewiſe the moſt promiſing appearance. In the cyder diſtricts, there has been an unuſually luxuriant bloſſom on apple and pear-trees, and they have, in general, ſet well; therefore, ſhould no blight happen, an abundant crop of theſe fruits may be expected. The hop-vines appear ſtrong in moſt of the ſouthern parts of the iſland where they are cultivated. *Grain*, of all kinds, is on the decline in price, we believe in every diſtrict of the kingdom.

Commercial Report.

IN conſequence of the long threatened invaſion of *Portugal* having lately aſſumed a more ſerious appearance, it has been thought expedient, by the importers of wine, that as much as poſſible ſhould be brought to this country at preſent; a meaſure they could not conveniently adopt without the concurrence of Government, on ac-

count

count of the very large ſums the Duties would have amounted to, and of the uſe of which the importers muſt have been deprived of for a long time; permiſſion has therefore been given to import and warehouſe Portugal Wines, on bond for payment of the duty, when taken out for conſumption: every ſtep towards the adoption of a more unfhackled ſyſtem of commerce tends to the public benefit, even when, as in the preſent inſtance, it ariſes from temporary circumſtances; more liberal policy with reſpect to commercial revenue would inſure an increaſe of foreign trade, and conſequently of the duties derived from it.

LISTS.

MARRIAGES.

April 27. Alexander M'Leod of Muiravonſide, Eſq. to Miſs Dalmahoy, ſiſter of the late Rev. Sir John Hay Dalmahoy, Bart.

— At the Manſe of Alva, Mr John Burns, ſurgeon, Glaſgow, to Miſs Iſobella Duncan, daughter of the Rev. John Duncan, miniſter of Alva.

30. At Edinburgh, Charles Hore Cogan, Eſq; late of the 3d Foot Guards, to Miſs Mary Douglas, daughter of the late Lieutenant-General Douglas.

May 9. At Strabane, Colonel Robert Anſtruther, of the Loyal Tay Fencibles, to Miſs Nairn, daughter of Lieutenant Colonel Nairn, of the Breadalbane Fencibles.

12. John M'Donald, Eſq; of the regiment of the Iſles, to Miſs Margaret Hughes, daughter of Wm Hughes, Eſq; of Plaſcock, in the county of Angleſea.

22. Capt. George Smith M'Kenzie, to Miſs Charlotte Catharine Remmington, daughter of the Rev. J. Remmington, of Thorp-Arch.

BIRTHS.

April 8. The Empreſs of Germany, a ſon.

May 11. Mrs Dalrymple Horne Elphinſtone, a daughter.

— Mrs Scott of Harden, a ſon.

17. Mrs John Buchan Hepburn of Letham, a ſon.

29. At Edinburgh, Mrs James Mansfield, a daughter.

DEATHS.

In the iſland of Timor, in the Eaſt Indies, Captain Francis Straton of the Royal Navy.

In Egypt, of the wounds received on the 8th of March laſt, Mr George Roſe, eldeſt ſon of the Rev. George Roſe, at Udney, ſurgeon to the firſt battalion of the Coldſtream Guards.

In Egypt, of the wounds received on the 13th of March, Lieutenant Colonel Erſkine, of the 92d regiment, eldeſt ſon of James Erſkine of Carnock, Eſq.

May 4. Mr William Wood, merchant in Elie.

5. At York, Lieutenant Colonel Cathcart Taylor, late of the 3d Dragoon guards.

— Lieutenant Colonel Fraſer of Knockie, of the 72d foot.

7. At Edinburgh, John M'Dowal, Eſq; late of Woolmet.

8. At Hamilton, Robert Frame, Eſq; Commiſſary of Hamilton and Campſie.

At Aberdeen, Mr John Cuſhnie, ſhipmaſter; in the 73d year of his age.

15. Henry Scott, Eſq; of Belford.

17. At Belhaven, Lieutenant Colonel Steil, late Major of the 24th foot.

18. At London, Andrew Stuart, Eſq; of Caſtlemilk and Torrance, M. P. for Weymouth.

19. At Old Meldrum, Dr John Gordon.

— At Edinburgh, Alexander Seton, Eſq; ſon of the deceaſed Sir Henry Seton of Abercorn.

21. At Sheriffmilne, near Elgin, Dr James Walker, phyſitian there.

24. At Edinburgh, James Baird, Eſq; Deputy Remembrancer in Exchequer.

25. At Yarmouth, Captain John Little, of his Majeſty's ſhip Ranger.

PREFERMENTS.

Lord Loughborough, the dignity of Earl of the united kingdom, by the title of Earl of Roſlyn.

Sir Richard Pepper Arden, to be Baron Alvanley, of the united kingdom.

Lady Aberbromby, widow of Sir Ralph Abercromby, to be Baroneſs Abercromby, of the united kingdom.

Sir William Grant, Charles Abbot, and Thomas Wallace, to be Privy Councillors.

The Earl of Leven and Melville, to be Commiſſioner to the General Aſſembly.

Haddington, May 30.

Beſt Wheat, 63s. Barley, 56s. Oats, 34s. 6d. Peaſe, 41s. Beans, 40s. per boll.

Edinburgh, May 28. Oat-meal, 2s. 1d. Bear-meal, 1s. 8d. Peaſe-meal, 1s. 7d.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

May 8.	*May* 22.
Bank Stock 169⅝	167½
3 per cent. red. 59⅞	59¾
3 per cent. cont. 60½	60⅞
4 per cent. anns 78⅞	75¼
India Stock 200¼	200
Eng. Lot. Tic.——	——
Iriſh Lot. Tic.——	——